HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,985—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1908. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time, and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam, Road, and Dak, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R London	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Colspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCKANIEN	4,259	G. Guionnet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

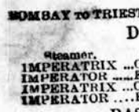
STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "BOMBAY MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,624 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 9th proximo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Mayani Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 5th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 6th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 3rd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 1st October, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

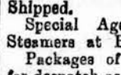
Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Mazanzini	17th Oct. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

S. S. SULTAN, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 14th September, 1903.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	10	8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

MONGINI BROTHERS.
CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS

Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE.
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE.
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound Book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press Notices.

"MAX" in "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by "The Bombay Gazette." Its range is from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,00,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8¼" by 5½," and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No 14, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, to the Registered Share-holders on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30-0-0 per Share will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, to the Registered Share-holders on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1903, at Rs. 100 per share and Rs. 25 per Quarter share (free of Income Tax), is declared PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd October, 1903, between the hours of 12 A.M, and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office, No 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1903.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 5th October, 1903, both days inclusive.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

VINCENT, YESHWANT & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of DEBENTURES in the above Company are requested to SEND in their COUPONS (No. 1) duly endorsed, and RECEIVE the AMOUNT of INTEREST due on their Debentures up to 30th September, 1903.

Interest will be paid on and from 2nd October, 1903.

WENSE TANNERY, CAWNPORE.

FOR and on behalf of the Mortgagees the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for purchase by private contract of the WENSE TANNERY at Cawnpore, including the Land, Block, Machinery, Fixtures and Stocks of Material Manufactured or otherwise. Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on 10th October, 1903, at the office of the Undersigned. Inspection orders and all particulars can be obtained by application to the Undersigned, or at the Tannery premises. The mortgagees do not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

MORGAN & Co.,
Solicitors.
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders Promptly Attended to.

☞ For safe delivery of orders and correspondence please address us in full, as there are others trading under the name "MADON," who all have started business after us.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
70, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.
BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly.....„ 6
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly.....„ 6
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	HOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,00,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; Rs. 2½ interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

STAGE COACH.

TRAVELLING between WATHAR, MAHABLESHWAR, and PANCHGANI and *vice versa*,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE business at present carried on under the name of N. FRAMJI ARDASIR & CO., will from 1st October be carried on in the name of FRENCHMAN and GANDEVIA, who take this opportunity to tender their thanks to the public for their present patronage and hope they will continue the same support to the undersigned in future.

The Public are particularly requested to address all communications to us in our FIRM'S NAME in future, and not as Mail Contractor.

Office No. 63, Civil Lines, POONA,

PHIROZESHAH BOMANJI GANDEVIA

AND

NUSSERWANJI PALLONJI FRENCHMAN,
Proprietors,
(Late N. FRAMJI ARDESIR & Co.)

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF Salved Goods, Damaged Bales of Cotton, Grains and Seeds Loose and in Bags, Landed ex. s. s. Hilarius.

Under instructions from Captain Charles K. Sergent. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., at Victoria Road, Tank Bunder, and on account of whom it may concern, consisting of a large number of damaged full-pressed bales of cotton and flax, linseeds, gingelyseeds, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed, myrabollams, etc., loose and in bags, gunny bags, etc., landed damaged by fire and water, ex s. s. Hilarius.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. Halse, agent for John's Flour Mills, Agra and Delhi, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Shamjee Building, Clare Road, Byculla, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst, at 2 p.m.

3 crates of new machinery containing turners and vibromotors.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the machinery is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASKS COAL PITCH AND 50 CASKS COAL TAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clare Road, Byculla by order and in the godown of Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hassonally Vullibhai—

100 casks coal pitch.
50 casks coal tar.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as iron and teak bedsteads, marble top wash hand and round tables, dining tables, cupboards, chests-of-drawers, meatsafe, light chairs, sofas, book case, brass cot, large iron safe on stand, cottage piano in good order, hat and book stands, etc.

1 gold hunting watch by James Mc Cabe, London.
1 large accurate and new scale with stand and drawers for jewellers and laboratory use.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 pair rubber-tyred dogcart wheels, 4½ feet.
1 new English leather brass-mounted single harness.
1 strong built office shigram,
1 double seated brougham,
1 second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. J. E. Penton, consisting of 1 S-B. lady's small bore match rifle in wooden case, large electric bell, 1 shikari soda water machine in deal wood box, 1 photo camera complete with plates, lense, stand, washing dishes and chemicals, portable dark-room and binoculars in leather case.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Malabar Cottage" ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police chowkey, the valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, crokery, and glassware semigrand piano by Soundy and Co., in perfect order handsome rubber tyred circular glass-fronted broughams, handsome vis-a-vis by Marius, Vienna, with English rubber-tyred wheels, incandescent gas chandelier and lamps. Zanzibar parrot, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, oleographs, fowl houses, &c, the property of S. A. Nathan Esq. (changing his residence)

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR STILL HOCK, BEER & WHISKY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the following wines to close account, viz:—

About 14 dozen Still Hock (Geisenheim) specially produced for Treacher & Co.

Do	14	do	(Hochheim)	do
Do	32	do	(Oppenheim)	do
Do	20	do	(Laubenheim)	do
Do	6	do	(Funfkirchner)	do
Do	7	do	(Sonslawer)	do
Do	61	do	(Goulburn)	do
Do	3	do	(Niersten)	do
Do	1	do	(Johnnisburg)	do
Do	1	do	(Steinwein)	do
Do	1	do	(Riesling)	do
Do	2	do	(Hermitage)	do
Do	1	do	(Spk Moselle)	do
Do	244	do	(Beer Lemp in case of 6 dozen)	do
Do	283	do	(do. do. of 10 dozen)	do
Do	10	do	(Scotch Whisky)	do

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASKS AND 9 BARRELS WASHING POWDER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following cases and barrels of washing powder:—

Ex s s D Balduino.

G, B, C, I, &c—60 cases washing powder,
9 barrels washing powder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

TO-MOROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order,
1 grey Arab, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 black Australian horse, goes well in harness.
1 gent's ness bycle (Lenoys famous) in perfect order.
1 Doctor's single-seated rubber-tyred English brougham, full C springs, by Peter's and Sons, London, in very good order.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, almyrae, cabinets, marble top washhand and dressing tables, one large Australian safe on stand, one three lights hanging chandelier, Singapore chairs, one large ice box, one large iron stove with tank, baba perambulators, copper utensils, a lot of garden flower pots &c., &c., the property of EDWARD JANECZKA, Esq., proceeding to Australia.

The above property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort only a merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HEAD OFFICES:—Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	83 7-16	=	+ 5-8
3 do. Rentes	93 1-2	=	+ 1-1
3½ do. Indian Sterling			
Loan	104 1-2	=	+ ½
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	63	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 7-16	=	+1-16
2 months hence	27 1-16	=	+1-15
Spot in New York	56 1-2	=	+1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·20	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·33 1-2	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·86	=	—1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	=	+ 1-8
6 " " "	4 1-8 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8 pr ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3-4 pr ct	=	do
7 day market loans	3 7-8 pr ct	=	do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 75,000.

Sugar: German granulated 1st marks, 10 3-4—1-16.

Linseed Bold 37 1-8. Sept.-Oct.- sellers tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 1-2 + 1-10.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills Rs.

Rs.	20,00,000 were allotted to	Calcutta.
"	17,60,000 do.	Bombay.
"	Nil do.	Madras,

Rs. 44,20,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 23 p. ct.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 23 per cent.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, " 50,00,000.

Extra allotments on Bombay, " 10,000 | at
" " Calcutta, " 10,000 | 1s 4 1-16d

In Liverpool—

Cotton.—Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000 bales. Spot 5·98—4 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 50; Imports. 4,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·30 —1	5·14 —1	5·10 —1	5·09 —1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·07 —1	5·07 —1	5·07 —1	5·07 —1

May-June 5·07 —1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	49,000	bales
Do. last year	35,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	7,000	"
Do. do. Continent	33,000	"
Mid-Uplands	1,300	doubtful
Futures, month of Dec.	9·50	+ 8
Do. do. March	9·54	+ 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	9-34	— 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	9·37	+ 12
Do. do. March	9·53	× 17
Tone at close	Steady.	

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 30th September, 1903:—

Cotton	491	bales.
Wheat	17,515	cwts.
Linseed	5,599	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,568	"
Gingellyseed	93	"
Poppyseed	432	"
Groundnuts	225	"
Castorseed	2,214	"
Rice	8,891	"
Myrabolams	322	"
Cottonseed	10,790	"

The local Markets are closed for the Dussera Holiday.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 30th September:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage, on the evening of the 23rd September 1903		72,58,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		11,81,000
Total		84,39,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage	1,37,000	
Do. do. Government	1,46,000	
		2,83,000
		87,22,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	.....	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	.....	
New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	2,00,000	
		2,00,000
Balance on evening of the 23rd September 1903		85,22,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	73,95,000
Do do Government	11,27,000
	85,22,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for Dollar coinage	.....
Uncurrent coin belonging to Government	1,80,000
	1,80,000

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	83 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	93 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk fall at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in considerable defect of normal over the greater part of the country.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces and westerly or north-westerly at most other places. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 105° at Jacobabad to 80° at Belgaum and the minimum from 81° at Jask to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rainfall has been local and scattered, the heaviest amount being nearly an inch at Agra and Bellary.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure exists at and about Bijapur, Bellary, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras, where weather is slightly unsettled. Another area of low pressure also lies over Berar and the Central Provinces into which a small depression has advanced from the east and is now central over Jubbulpore, where the abnormal deficiency amounts about a tenth and half. Local rain is to be expected in almost all districts.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 30th September 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·746
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·801
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of wind	N, ENE, E, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	209
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	7·32
" year	78·58
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 1st October ...	0·07

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOOD—September 20, At Sagaing, Upper Burma, the wife of Captain J. Good, I. M. S., of a son.

MAXWELL REIGH—September 14, at Meerut, the wife of H. Maxwell Reigh, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

MCLEOD.—September 26, At Cherrahurst, Weybridge, the wife of C. C. McLeod of a daughter.

TARLETON—September 21, at Sehore, C. I, the wife of Fred. J. Tarleton, P. W. D. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CUERDEN—FIELD—September 23rd, At St. Francis' Church, Dalhousie by the Revd Father Benevenure, O. C. Charles Cuerden, Military Works Services, son of Lieutenant T. Cuerden, to Lydia, eldest daughter of W. A. Field, Bandmaster, 4th Gurkha Rifles, Bakloh.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—September 23, at Chaman, Lieutenant W. A. Bayley, 27th Baluch L. I., aged 25 years. (Deeply regretted by his brother officers.)

LONGFIELD—September 25, of enteric fever Revd. C. R. Longfield, M. A., Chaplain Subatha.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water 9·7m., 9·14s. Low water, 2·2m., 3·1s.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia with English mails of 18th instant, due to arrive at 8 a. m.

Rugby Football Tournament.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September was 5,708, the daily average being 190. New admissions 1,250, Parsees 598, Hindus 3,291, Mahomedans 1,479, Christians 340. There were 39 children vaccinated this month.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—The Consul-General for Portugal, Viscount de Wrem, in reply to his congratulatory message addressed in his name and that of the Portuguese community to their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal, on the occasion of their birthday, has received the following telegram from Count Arnoso, private secretary to his Majesty:—Cascaes, 29th.—Their Majesties very gratefully thank all for their congratulation."

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cahusac, commanding, and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day (weather permitting).

Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest
Overture	La Dame Blanche—Auber
Fantasia (Japanese Ballet)	Yedda—Metra
Intermezzo	Endoria—Andre
Selection	The Shop Girl—Caryll
Valse	Aux Flambeaux—Fahrbach

HINDU CHARITIES—At the request of Rao Bahadur Currumsee Damjee, a well-known Hindu merchant of this city, the Port Trustees have allotted a piece of land near the gateway of the Prince's Dock for the construction of a drinking trough for animals—Another Hindu citizen of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee, was presented with an address at a large meeting held on the 20th ultimo at Khumballa in Kathiawar, in recognition of his charities among the people in that State. Mr. Dharamsi Raghoojee, who presided on the occasion, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Mr. Vussonjee's benefactions, and presented to him the address, which was enclosed in an elegant silver casket. Another meeting was held on the 17th ultimo at the Okha Library, Dwarka, convened by the Maharajas at which the State officials and other leading gentlemen attended, and where another address was presented to Rao Bahadur Vussonjee expressive of heartfelt gratitude for the valuable aid rendered by him in the time of famine to the distressed people of Okhamandal and for his numerous other charitable contributions.

THE THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Vasanji Nathu and Co. Chemists and Druggists of Shaik Memon Street is charged with receiving and retaining eighteen bottles of Russian cream and two drums of carbolic acid collectively valued at Rs. 21, the property of Messrs Treacher and Company. Mr. Acworth of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to prosecute, while the Hon. Mr P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Sealy, Veltinker and Oliveira, pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Knowles, general manager of Messrs Treacher and Company further cross-examined by Mr. Mehta said, pass no 3274 dated the 27th August last was written in the name of the accused and initialled by Mr. Chambers. The witness could not say what the two cross lines in red on the pass meant. The passes collected by the ramosi were deposited with the cashier. The day before Chambers was arrested Peter Fernandes, an assistant in the Laboratory made a statement to the witness and the day after his arrest, the witness broke open his desk to see if he could find a clue to the theft. Chambers also made a statement to the witness on the day of his arrest. It was on the instruction of the witness that Mr. Acworth asked the court to deal leniently with Chambers on the second charge of theft against him.

Re-examined by Mr. Acworth, the witness said it had never been the system of Messrs Treacher and Company to use the passes collected by the ramosi or their counterfoils in checking accounts or audit. The witness would not consider a breach of duty on the part of an employe of Messrs Treacher & Co. to allow accused's coolie to take away goods without a pass. He would consider it a great indiscretion.

F. A. Chambers, lately an assistant in the employ of Messrs Treacher & Co., at present undergoing a term of four months' rigorous imprisonment, cross-examined by Mr. Mehta said: His defence with regard to the first charge of theft against him was that he intended to pay for the articles found in his room. Mr. Knowles saw him in the chowkey when he was brought from Jail to the Court to answer the second charge of theft against him. Superintendent Nolan was also present at that interview. The accused's coolie came with some goods for Messrs. Treacher & Co. when the witness gave him the bottles of Russian cream. The witness could not say what the cross lines in red on the passes meant. The file containing the passes collected by the ramosi at the gate were left hanging on the table of the assistant in charge of the branch. The arrangement between the witness and the accused was all that he had stated in his examination in-chief.

Re-examined by Mr. Acworth, the witness said the bottles of Russian cream in court were deliberately passed out and given to accused's coolie and not debited to his account. The eighteen bottles formed part of six dozen bottles passed out and not debited.

Goolam Hossein Mahomed, a merchant, examined by Mr. Acworth said under instructions from Inspector Barker he had examined the books of accounts belonging to the accused's firm. He examined the rough journal the fair journal, the ledger and the cash book. He could not find any entries regarding purchases of bottles of Russian cream and carbolic acid from Messrs. Treacher and Co. between 1st July and 31st August last.

The case was at this stage adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	6	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	8	6	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	2	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	11
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	22	17	75
Total plague deaths to date	253,156	215,315	
Same date last year	23	23	122

BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE services of Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment as acting First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, vice Captain H. F. Jacob.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. J. A. Guider, on relief, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police Poona.

Mr. E. H. Ingle, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

The services of Major W. C. C. Leslie, Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. M. Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. F. J. Varley, M.A. (Oxon.) F.R.G.S. (Lon.), I. C. S., will do duty as Assistant and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. W. T. Baker, B. A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., acts as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge in the Surat District and Sessions Division, pending further orders.

Mr. C. S. Marston, Assistant Superintendednt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway (Neemuch), holds charge, temporarily, of the duties of Mr. O. C. G. Haytor, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway (Bandikui) in addition to his own, during the absence of the latter on privilege leave for twenty days, or pending further orders.

Messrs. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., K. Barlee, I.C.S., J. R. Martin, I.C.S., and F. W. Allison, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani, on the 16th September.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. S. C. Edwardes, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for one month.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., has been allowed an extention of furlough for four months.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Surat and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat District, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Major J. B. Smith, M.B., M.Ch., B.A., (Royal University, Ireland), I. M. S. on relief, takes up his appointment as Superintendent of Matheran.

Surgeon-Major W. C. Beevor, M. B., L.M.G., becomes Medical Officer to his Excellency the Governor.

Captain S. Balmain, 15th (The King's) Hussars, becomes Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant E. H. Bayford, D.S.O., 18th Hussars, becomes Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant H. Meynell, 2nd Battatlion, the Suffolk Regiment, is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, I.C.S., has been permitted to resign with effect from the 16th August.

Captain F. H. G. Hutchinson, M.B., I. M.S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Pelgaum, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for six months.

The Honorable Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, retires from the service of Government.

Mr. W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment with the Seistan Boundary Commission, is on return to the Public Works Department, appointed Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Dharwar, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer with effect from the 12th August.

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.

THE Banks, the law courts, and the public places of business in Bombay were closed yesterday on account of the Dussera holiday of the Hindus. It is also called Durga Puja or Durgotsava, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. On this day, in commemoration of the victory of Devi, the wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Mahesasur her image, after having been worshipped for nine days, is thrown into the sea. On this day also Rama marched against Rawan, the den on king of Ceylon, on which account the Marathas seemed to have selected it as a proper period for commencing their plundering excursions. Early in the morning of this festival the Hindus, having bathed, perform the worship of their household gods in conjunction with that of all their religious books, or those who consider themselves of the military race, worship the implements of war and invoke Divine protection over them in the belief that, to the propitiousness of the same, they owed their prosperity. At noon they take their meals with their relatives, relations, and children. In Bombay, the temples at Mumbadevi and Bhuleshwar are crowded by all classes of Hindus, each bearing in his hands flowers and a branch of the Apta or Pallas tree, which is symbolically regarded as representing gold, and is held highly sacred and indispensable in the celebration of the festival. On their way homeward, they visit their friends and relatives, present them with a few leaves of the imaginary gold, concluding with an embrace, and receive similar treatment in return. The vicinity and passages of the temples are surrounded by the vendors of leaves of the Apta tree, who squat themselves there with baskets full of branches tied up in small bundles. At night illuminations are made. The Hindus decorate their horses with flowers on this day owing to the legend that Parth, one of the five Pandawas, who was preeminently skilled in the art of chariot-fighting, and had a peculiar fondness for horses, washed his favourite milk-white horses on this day, put garlands of flowers round their necks, and patted them with his own hands in token of fondness and affection for the animals. The Rajputs also celebrate the festival, and go through the ceremony of worshipping their horses and their guns.

THE ARYA MITRA MELA.

In connection with the celebration of the festival, the annual assemblage, convened at the initation of the Arya Mitra Mela, was held at Madhav Baug, yesterday afternoon. The place was filled with Hindus of all denominations, (including men, women, and children. In two par

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NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.
She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1903.

BOOK-MAKERS AND BETTING.

A PROPOS of the statement of Sir Robert Giffen, the eminent statistician, that the book-makers in England benefit to the tune of five million pounds sterling per annum at the expense of their customers, an article in the current number of the "Monthly" will be read with some interest. Lieutenant-Colonel Pedder is the author, and he regards the book-maker as a social evil. We fear that it is useless endeavouring to persuade either the Anglo-Indian or the native sportsman that Colonel Pedder is right, much less to ask them to believe that wherever the betting-man's influence prevails, drink, vice and crime and destitution spring up exactly, as certainly, as if he dibbled in them ; no use to ask Society leaders to set an example, and use his or her influence to put down betting as a business. It has been the ruin of many a man ; but if the bishop in his mitre and lawn sleeves, or the modest Methodist missionary in shabby drill, strove together to preach a crusade against it they would merely succeed in emptying church and conventicle. The layman, a retired military man, at that, rushes in where the clergy and ministry of all denominations have failed, but he expresses no hope of success. He wants to speak openly, he says, but can hardly find decent words wherewith to express his feelings. He decides to tell us a story. "A rabbi, in old time was offered in a dream his choice of three sins—intoxication, incest, murder. He chose the first. The other two followed." If our respectable betting-man, he moralises, was known to get the money that maintains his eminent respectability from keeping what is euphemistically known as a disorderly house, people in an ordinarily decent position would turn their backs on him. Yet parson, farmer, tradesman, all agree that wherever the betting-man's influence prevails, drink, vice, crime and destitution follow. Participation cannot be proved against him, moral responsibility weighs no more upon him than the fly on a cart-horse, the Select Committee on gambling did not condemn betting as in itself a crime, and attempts to assert that betting is morally wrong have met with but poor success. The church keeps very quiet about it because the clergy as a body do not attend race-meetings and know nothing of it or its evils, of their own knowledge. That being so, it is prudent to be silent

Mr. Justice Grantham denounced tipsters as an accursed race. Tipsters and book-makers are of the same category, the same class. Sporting men, as such, profess they enjoy sport for its own sake, but like Lord Rosebery they disclaim all connection with professional betting and condemn gambling all round. They hold the turf to be no more impure than the stock-exchange or trading. But, perhaps, there is a very broad borderland between legality and illegality. It is absolutely no use trying to discourage it in India, any more than it is at Home In the old country such a spectacle as a lady approaching the book-maker's stand is unknown. She dare not do it. In this country she does—not in a solitary instance but in scores. The number increases year by year. The example is bad, horribly bad ; for, says Mrs. Millmanager, "If so-and-so can do it, surely there is no harm if I do." Yet, let Mrs. Millmanager, or Mrs. Civilian, or Mrs. Subaltern have a care. Colonel Pedder, who knows what he is writing about, declares that the tricks and counter-tricks of touts and trainers, the astuteness of a racing peer or the profound dissimulation with which a great book-maker masks, until the last moment, the battery which is to scatter ruin among the unwary who have been tempted within range, have all the attraction for an idle mood of the history of Reineke Fuchs. No one means to go too far ; no one means to be dishonest ; no one seeks to rob his neighbour, yet it may be the thirty rupees you received when your fancy won came out of the pockets of an impecunious youth who thought to get your ten, and his loss is the last straw which will necessitate the sending in of his papers. The other win was wanted by a cashier to replace the money he had abstracted from his employer's till. Not so in every case, but in many, and the ten-rupee note you gathered in bears a private mark the merchant put upon it in order to trace the thief among his men. Book-makers are of course as free from intentional vice as you yourself. The other day on the football-field a soldier made a book on a particular match. The wrong team won. When the match was over the soldier was gone and various people are anxious to recover an aggregate sum of five hundred rupees. Atkins no longer attends the football-ground.

English people, who countenance professional betting, despise the foreigner who patronises the State lottery and the pari-mutuel, but with these latter, as Colonel Pedder claims, there is no vice, no foul talk and no necessary association with what he calls "the vilest product of modern civilisation, bar none, the reptile who gets his livelihood by tempting the poor to bet." Perhaps the betting fraternity in this country does not stoop so low as at Home. We hope not ; but we do not know that they would refuse to accommodate one caste any less firmly than another, provided everything was in order and they fully believed they stood to win. One man's money is as good as another's we presume. So far as the European community is concerned, at all events, it is not possible that such extensive evil should result here. But Colonel Pedder is unpleasant reading when we find passages like this: "Transpose recent high life scandals into lower surroundings, with every suggestion of evil writ large and plain and you will have a faint idea of the moral tone of a working man's home in which the wife has taken to following the example set her by her aristocratic sisters." The betting disease is spreading at Home ; more slowly perhaps, but just as surely, it is spreading here. Who is there who does not know that Mr. So-and-so lost more than he could afford to pay only last Saturday, and that Mrs. Blank borrowed three hundred rupees from "that horrid Colonel" to pay the "bookies" that she need not tell her husband she had ventured beyond the ten-rupee limit ? She owes him a thousand now How will she repay it ? By cooking her accounts, selling her jewellery or how ? It is impossible to deny that the evil is increasing ; impossible to close one's eyes to the numerous wrecks which can be traced back to the first ten rupees. The remedy is in the hands of the people who attend the meetings If they love sport for its own sake, let them go to the race-meetings, but, in Heaven's name, do not vulgarise sport any more then is already the case. To bet, even to clinch an argument, is vulgarity.

AMERICAN TIMBER PROSPECTS.

A German Trade Report goes into the question of how long the United States can continue to send timber to the European market, and comes to the conclusion that this period will probably not last as long as the American timber supply : the timber export must cease when American wood can no longer be bought at the price that home timber or the timber of other States, can be sold. The price in the United States, the cost of transport, and the cost of the article in the European markets have all to be considered. There are, of course, certain woods peculiar to America, which are not to be had in home markets, and which are therefore "hors concours," such as persimmon, hickory, and a few others. But pine, oak, ash, etc. must be affected by the market price, and the export of these from America to Europe must cease if prices do not continue to rise in the latter market. American timber, according to this writer, is less likely than ever to grow cheaper, for times are changed. The dealer who formerly wanted to set up a saw-mill in the forests, went to the railways that intersected the districts, bargained for favourable rates and seldom found an owner unwilling to sell his timber. Now every well-stocked division of the forests is known, and many buyers compete with each other. Formerly the owner waited anxiously for an offer, today one may travel far before finding an owner ready to sell. Large areas have been quietly bought up by timber merchants and capitalists in correct anticipation of future requirements. The following facts in reference to the timber trade are instructive. In Washington, California and Oregon 56 per cent. of the forests are in the possession of timber merchants and speculators. Four men own a fifth of the forest-lands of Alabama. In Mississippi one-third belongs to seven timber merchants, and another third to six capitalists. In Louisiana two-thirds of the woods are in the hands of speculators. In Arkansas fourteen firms own the greater part of the forest-land. In Georgia thirteen individuals hold the giant's share, the rest belongs to small owners. In North Carolina and Georgia two-thirds of the standing timber is owned by eleven merchants and capitalists. These forest-owners, mostly rich individuals or companies, mean to wait for a large return on their capital outlay and will not sell for the first low price offered. Many of the purchases date thirty years back, though the greater part have been acquired within the last ten years, and in most cases by timber merchants from the north-east States which were formerly rich in forest-land. The price of standing timber has doubled and in some instances even trebled within the last five years. This enhancement need not be looked on in the light of a "boom" either, but as the natural consequence of the reduction in the timber-supply. It is not, however, impossible that a fall in price may come about, but it will probably be only local, the result of a large quantity of timber being thrown on the market for some special reason. When the Canal through Central America is completed, it should influence the price of pine-timber, and will probably revive the export trade in this wood. The belief that newly opened districts may lower the price of timber does not seem to be justified ; for the places in which the best walnut is to be found are already discovered. If they cannot be reached by river or sea, then the first opportunity is seized to construct a railway, for freight can at once be reckoned on. Besides that the land that grows good oak, will later be good for husbandry, and will, therefore, offer a lasting prospect of paying freights to the railway. No forest land that is worth exploiting by building a line to open it up will be neglected.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

LAST week a considerable increase occurred in the mortality of the city of Bombay. The total mortality advanced from 505 in the preceding week to 567, and the death rate from 33·84 to 37·66 per thousand per annum. However the health of the city may still be regarded as being very satisfactory. The figures are very much below those which have been recorded in former years. Thus the death rate in the corresponding period of last year was 9·38 higher than the present figure, and there were during the same week 140 more deaths. As compared with the average for the corresponding weeks of the past five years the totals are even more satisfactory, and there is still reason for congratulation that many prominent causes of death are not contributing so largely as usual to the mortality of the city. The increase during the past week was due to a slight augmentation of the death-roll from plague, which is to be expected if the disease follows the course of former years, a rather excessive return in respect of deaths from old age and debility, an item the fluctuations of which are quite irresponsible and which have no significance, and a rather big increase of phthisis and general diseases of the respiratory organs due doubtless to climatic changes. Plague, as we have remarked, increased slightly. There were in all 85 deaths from the disease as compared with 79 last week. The past week's total, however, is in reality far more satisfactory than has been recorded for sometime ; for notwithstanding the large discrepancies which have been noticed recently. There was only a difference of nine deaths last week as compared with the figure of the corresponding week of last year, and the total was 45 deaths below the average. Mandvi still returns the highest total of deaths. The mortality from fevers remains very low comparatively and deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery are also much lower than one expects at the present time of the year. As we have pointed out the mortality from phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs increased rather heavily. In the previous week there were 160 deaths under these heads, and last week 183 deaths occurred. There is nothing which calls for comment in the remainder of the figures. There were two deaths in the European community, the health of which remains exceptionally good.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

THE crop reports from the Presidency of Bombay are still very satisfactory, though there are unusual number of complaints, and this is especially the case in Sind, of damage by insects and rats. Sind reports rain during the past week in every district, but Larkhana. In that area the cultivators state that rain is urgently needed for the proper conduct of agricultural operations. In Karachi agriculturists are busy with the harvesting of the jowari and bajri crops. The rice and kharif crops are flourishing, except where slight damage has been done by rats. Locusts have also slightly injured the bajri crops in several talukas, and the standing kharif crops have also been injured by insects in some places. In Sukker similar operations are in progress. The crops of jowari, bajri, and rice are all flourishing, but in a number of talukas oil-seed and jowari have been damaged by insects. In Larkhana the jowari crop has been damaged by insects and the locusts have also committed serious predations. Similar reports and complaints come from Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier district. The situation in Gujarat is excellent as a whole. Agriculturists are very busy with the sowing of the kharif crops, the transplantation of rice and tobacco. All the crops are flourishing. Reports of damage by insects come from the Panch Mahals and Kaira, where the harvesting of bajri has commenced. In Broach weeding is in progress in the majority of the talukas, but in one or two places it has been retarded owing to excessive rain. Fairly heavy rain also continues to fall in Surat, and there a break is now necessary. Some damage has already been done by heavy downfalls. The situation in the Konkan could hardly be improved upong. Harvesting is in progress, and all the crops are doing well. In the Deccan too the situation is excellent, and all normal operations are proceeding without delay. Reports of damage by rats, grasshoppers, and excessive rain come from Sholapur, but in other districts there appears to be nothing to mar a uniformly excellent situation. In other parts of the Presidency also the reports are good. Everywhere agricultural stock is in good condition and the water supply is plentiful.

THE transport Upada, Captain Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for Karachi, where she will embark the Camel Corps for conveyance to Berbera.

IT has been arranged to convene a public gathering of the laity in the grounds of the Bombay Education Society, Byculla, on Monday, the 12th instant, to bid farewell to the Bishop of Bombay.

THE Foreign Office, which is usually the last of the migratory departments of the Government to quit the Hills, will leave Simla this year about the end of November.

MR. E. H. S. CLARKE, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Office, returns from leave about the middle of October, and Mr. Grant, who is acting for him, will then rejoin the Frontier Province administration.

MR. E. GRANT BURLS, Chief of the Stores Department at the India Office, on arrival at Bombay, proceeds straight to Simla to confer with the Government of India on questions concerning the obtaining and maintenance of stores.

FROM details received from England regarding the death of Brigadier-General William Hill, C. B., which was reported by telegraph a few weeks ago, it appears that after arriving in London he underwent an operation for appendicitis. This was quite successful, and he was making a good recovery, when, on the 7th September, a clot suddenly formed in the veins of the leg. In spite of skilled surgical attendance he rapidly sank and died the same evening.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 29th was 562, giving a death-rate of 37·66 per annum per thousand as against 47·04, the corresponding period of last year, and 51·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 43 died from fevers; 85, plague ; 2, small-pox; 2, measles ; 0, cholera ; 4, leprosy ; 63; phthisis ; 40, diseases of the nervous system ; 120, affections of the respiratory organs ; 20, diarrhœa ; 14, dysentery; 45, still-born; 87, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 28 ; Brahmin 13 ; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 264 ; Hindu low caste, 59 ; Musalman, 148 ; Parsee, 16 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 16 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 2; The total number of births was 382 as against 403 the corresponding period of last year, and 314 the average over the past five years.

THE native menial appears quick to learn that a cherub now sits up aloft at Simla to watch over him. A few days ago a European barrister on arriving at a certain station in the Punjab was besieged by the usual mob of clamorous coolies, some of whom, notwithstanding his remonstrances, attempted to seize and march off with his luggage. It took a good deal of Hindustani in the imperative mood to prevail upon the coolies to drop the trunks and go about their business, and when at last this end was accomplished, one of the coolies took occasion while withdrawing to drop a remark which in other days he would as soon have thought of addressing to the Lord Sahib himself. The remainder of the coolies laughed heartily at the witticism, and the victim of their ribaldry must have been hard set to preserve his self-control. Preserve it, however, he did, and calling a policeman who had been gazing vacantly on the scene from the distance he asked that the coolie's name and address should be taken with a view to a summons being served upon him. "What has the coolie done ?" the policeman asked. "What is the charge against him ?" The barrister had a ready answer, "He has been guilty of conduct calculated to provoke breach of the peace." The story is spoiled by the conclusion. The gentleman after going to Court allowed himself to be persuaded into dropping the case, and the coolie has received nothing worse than a fright.

ON CROQUET.

[BY AN EX-LADY CHAMPION OF ALL ENGLAND.]

CROQUET is a subject now about which everybody is talking, for the popularity of the game is ever upon the increase. In almost every country in England public meetings are held during the season, from May until October, and in different parts of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales croquet is ever advancing rapidly. Public tournaments attract the multitude, and private tournaments now form the great diversion at garden festivities. There are few persons who, having once come in contact with croquet, will own that their garden is not large enough to have a meeting of some kind, even though it should aspire to no higher position than that of a "half-hour" or "progressive tournament."

WHILE CROQUET SLEPT.

During the years that croquet for the general world was sleeping, writes an ex-lady champion in the "Pall Mall Gazette," there was one lawn situated in the neighbourhood of one of the most beautiful parks of Sussex, where the click, click of the balls was for ever to be heard. There, upon the turf which was not to be rivelled by the smoothness of the Wimbledon courts, or of any other present celebrated scene of combat, stood up in their places the now familiar four-inch hoops ; and there gathered round a faithful devotee an enthusiastic few who were initiated into the mysteries of scientific croquet. Yearly did their number grow until having met one another in fierce combat, their fame spread through the newspapers to other ears whom the thrilling sound of ball and mallet had for many years been silence. As horses prick up at the distant sound of the approaching hounds, so they awoke to the fact that croquet was yet alive.

Out came mallets which had for many a long day been slumbering, to find themselves once more for use, and at Petworth before long assembled the leading stars of croquet who for years had had their talent almost entirely eclipsed from the light of day. They now came forth to show the enthusiastic members of "Drummond's little school" (as the novices of Sussex were humorously termed) what great feats were to be expected from the hands of players such as Messrs. Evelegh, Peel, C. and G. Powell, and Willis. Not again has the once re-kindled flame been allowed to flicker down : from the time of the starting of the All England Croquet Association, which dated from about that period, the stream of players has flowed on unceasingly and ever increasingly until the present time.

THE BALL IS KEPT ROLLING.

Scarcely has the snow melted from the garden and the first morning beams of welcome sunshine come to remind those who have struggled bravely through the long dark days of England's winter that spring is really not in the very far future than the hoops are again in their places upon the courts, and enthusiasts, armed with their mallets and thrilling with zeal to once more set the ball a-rolling, emerge to try their new year skill and "get into form." On some private lawns, however, the hoops are left up all through the winter, for there are devotees to whom the time of year makes no difference, and the chance of a game needs no more encouragement than a dull day in November can offer. But for those who leave England to fly to the Sunny South, Mentone holds out great attractions, for there the time-honoured game has again set up its standard, and the month of March finds many deep in the all-absorbing interest of a tournament.

The last week in May is the period set apart for the great All England Championships. Upon the lawns at Wimbledon assemble the great players of the day. The already famous veterans in the croquet world meet again to fight for champion honours, and the rising genius comes forward to try his skill against them. Great are the battles and grand are the victories to be witnessed during this meeting. Breathless excitement prevails among the spectators as they watch the play of their favourite, who is climbing ever nearer and nearer to the longed-for goal and, alas ! many shattered hopes and many a broken heart are left buried beneath the smooth green turf that forms the champions' challenge ground.

INTOXICATION.

To prove the keen infatuation that croquet has for people, a visit to Eastbourne during the last week in September may suffice. The weather at this time of the year is generally most unpropitious, but nevertheless crowds congregate in Devonshire Park — players, spectators, and friends of both. Often, amid rain and wind, play goes on for hours. Over soaking grass the players dabble, and, frequently, in spite of piercing gales, spectators sit around the sopping courts, hugging their waterproofs and cloaks about them to keep out the biting wind ; for if croquet cannot be had under favourable circumstances, why then it must be had under unfavourable ones, for croquet must be had nowadays !

Many vow they will never go to Eastbourne again, as, tired, cold and defeated, they retrace their homeward steps, but when the annual meeting comes round once more surely there they will all invariably be found ! Sometimes an extra heavy storm will cause a general rush to be made for the pavilion by the onlookers, who, in spite of umbrellas and goloshes, are drenched. Nevertheless, the players still continue their games, for stop if they dare and they are scratched. The Eastbourne Tournament, in spite of the weather for which it is generally famous, attracts almost larger entries than any other meeting throughout the year, for as many express it, they "like to finish up at Eastbourne." They therefore, to fully complete the season, think it necessary to enter for even event, and in consequence there are so many matches to be got through that there is not a minute to be lost, and the courts cannot be allowed to remain for a moment unoccupied.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Not to be envied are the positions of the referees on such occasions. It is a sad fact, but, alas ! one only too palpable, that croquet, more than almost any other pursuit, seems to have the power of awakening the most selfish traits in human character. "I," "Me," and "Mine" are the words that ring and echo all around these deplorably egotistical haunts.

To satisfy every one is almost an impossibility, and the task of those upon whom the management falls is not a light one. To preserve a friendly smile and a courteous, easy manner while being plied on both sides by a dozen or so of questions such as "When have I got to play ?" "Why am I to have that bad court?" "My adversary has played with the wrong ball; what am I to do ?"—all expecting a civil answer at the same moment, and to take a lively interest in the career of each individual interrogator, is a work of no small difficulty.

One frequent cause of great discontent in the croquet world is the matter of handicapping. There are few who have not some complaint to make with regard to their own or another's bisques. While one may be arguing that "So-and-so" has at least two too many bisques to his credit (having just met with defeat at his hands), the said So-and-so is at the same time tearing his hair and declaring he can never possibly get into a final, as he is decidedly over-handicapped !

Welcome will the day be when croquet and contentment shall go hand in hand ; when adversaries shall have naught but friendly feelings for each other, and players shall have more thought for their partner's welfare than their own achievements ; when they shall be unselfish enough as to think twice before they scratch to attain some personal benefit and leave their unfortunate partner in the lurch, with no alternative but to retire also; when good-humour and pleasant looks shall take the place of croquet quarrels and "croquet faces." Then indeed will the game have reached the high moral plane upon which its devotees would like to see its stand.

THE news that Mr. F. W. Latimer, C.I.E., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, will retire from the service next year, will be received with very general regret, says "Capital." Coming to India as confidential clerk to Lord Mayo in 1869 Mr. Latimer was appointed Registrar of the Private Secretary's office, and on the death, a few years ago, of Mr. Panioty, he was appointed Assistant Private Secretary. Mr. Latimer has served with credit and distinction under no less than eight Viceroys. He has made himself exceedingly popular to those with whom he came in contact, and their good wishes will follow him into his well earned retirement.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CABINET CHANGES.

WHY LORD G. HAMILTON RESIGNED.

INDIA AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The letters from Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton tendering their resignations have been published. Both are dated 15th September and declare unequivocal adhesion to the principles of free trade.

Lord George Hamilton in an explanatory letter to the Conservatives at Ealing says he was not aware of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation when he (Lord George) resigned, and the first intimation he received was through a newspaper on the 18th September announcing the acceptance of the resignations.

Lord George Hamilton in a letter to Mr. Balfour says he considers preferential tariffs and retaliation detrimental to Indian commerce and industry. Access to foreign markets are essential to the development of India's exports.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

HIS CASE FOR FISCAL CHANGE.

THE TAXATION OF FOOD.

Mr. Chamberlain has written the preface to series of articles on Imprial reciprocity in the "Daily Telegraph" which have been reprinted and issued in pamphlet form. He declares the articles constitute a conclusive indictment of our one sided system of free imports which has shown evident signs of failure. He repudiates the assertion of his opponents that the fiscal reformers are prepared to restore the evils of the anti-corn law times and reduce the masses of the people to starvation. He declares the duty imposed on food with a view to securing preferential trade with the Colonies would be a small, one, probably wholly and certainly partly paid by the foreigner. The additional cost to the working classes would be fully met by the equivalent reduction in other equally necessary articles of food, such as tea and sugar.

On the other hand the tariffs may be revised with a view to securing an increase of trade with our fellow-subjects, who are our best customers, and the power of bargaining with foreign competitors, both of which changes would provide more employment for our plople, greater demand for our own labour and a corresponding rise in wages while constituting a great advance towards the union of the Empire and a freer trade with the rest of the world.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

It is understood that Great Britain is now urging Russia and Austria to extend and improve the Macedonian reform scheme especially in regard to providing the machinery to ensure it being carried out.

Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece have all notified to the Porte their objections to the composition of the new reforms commission.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The Porte in reply to an Austro-Russian memorandum declares its views on the Macedonian situation are identical with those of the Powers and promises to make every effort to execute the reforms.

STRIKE RIOT AT BUDAPEST.

SIXTY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

A Carmen's strike at Budapest has led to a sanguinary encounter between the strikers and the police in which revolvers were used on both sides. Sixty were wounded, several mortally.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue returns for the quarter show a decrease of £449,055.

THE "FINANCIAL NEWS" STATEMENT.

Baron Rothschild was interviewed to-day, and said he refused to believe a word of the "Financial News" statement about a uniform British three per-cent. stock, and regarded the report as impossible.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

THE TSAR IN VIENNA.

The Tsar accompanied by Count Lamsdorff arrived in Vienna to-day, and after a State lunch at the castle of Schoenbrunn left with the Emperor for the royal hunting-box.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The Tsar and the Emperor Francis Joseph exchanged cardial toasts at luncheon yesterday, emphasizing the accord of their views on the Balkans quest on and hoping their joint efforts would contribute to the maintenance of general peace.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1

General Rundle has been appointed to Command the North Eastern District and is succeeded at Dover by General H. J. Grant.

(THROUGH THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.)

LORD LAMINGTON'S DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Lord Lamington sails per s. s. Mangolia from Marseilles on November 27th.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SIBERIAN ROUTE TO NHE EAST.

THE CARRIAGE OF MAILS.

The Post Office announces that letters for the East will be accepted provisionally via Siberia.

LORD MILNERS MOVEMENTS.

Lord Milner has left London and will be absent for some days

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The follwing is the result of the race for the Jockey Club Stakes :—

Sceptre..... 1
Rocksand 2
Cappa White 3

DEATH OF SIR MICHAEL HERBERT.

LONDON, September 30.

The death is announced at Davosplatz of Sir M. Herbert, British Ambassador, at Washington.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 1.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" announces the death at Davosplatz of Sir Michael Herbert, British Ambassador, at Washington.

[The Hon. Sir Michael Henry Herbert, K. C. M. G. was the fourth son of the 1st Baron Herbert of Lea. He was born in 1857. He was appointed Charge d'Affaires at Washington in 1888, and he held that post until the following year. In 1892-93 he was Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Washington, and he occupied similar posts at the Hague in 1893-94, Constantinople 1894-97, and Rome in 1897-98. He was Secretary to H.M's. Embassy at Paris in 1898-1902, and in the latter year he was appointed British Ambassador at Washington, a post which he has since held. In 1902 he was created K. C. M. G.]

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 1.

At a special meeting of the Madras Municipality held yesterday evening Mr. R. N. Pragasa Moodelliar was elected to fill the vacancy in the Madras Legislative Council owing to the retirement of Mr. Eardley Norton. The former is a leading Member of the Indian Roman Catholic Community.

A FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Francis Hannyngton, I.C.S., and Madeleine Gordon, eldest daughter of Colonel W. E. Forbes, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras District.

ENTERIC AMONG THE TROOPS.

Eighteen cases of enteric have occurred at Wellington since January 1st, the cases being eight officers and 10 men. One case that of Lieutenant Harrison ended fatally. There have been twelve very serious cases and five mild.

EUROPEAN STUDENTS DROWNED.

A sad drowning fatality occurred here yesterday. A party of students went to bathe in the sea. Two swam further than the rest and were suddenly missed. The bodies have not been found. Their names are Newman and Olivera. Both were Europeans.

DARING DACOIT RAID

BANDITS OVERAWE POLICE

AGRA, OCTOBER 1.

A serious armed dacoity has occurred in the village of Kaga Roul. The house of a wealthy mahajan was attacked, and a lot of valuables taken away, in full view of the local police, who were outnumbered and overawed by the outlaws, most of whom were well-mounted and got away.

DASSARA CELEBRATIONS AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, OCTOBER 1.

Owing to the District Magistrate's order requiring the stopping of music before every mosque, the Bhosla Rajas did not take out their annual grand Dassara procession. Nagpur presented a mournful appearance on this festive day. The Hindus regard the order quite opposed to their custom. The Dassera procession of the Rajas has been stopped for the first time within living memory. The order is said to have been passed without regular inquiry. Great sensation prevails.

VESSELS of the Royal Indian Marine, when detailed for trooping work, will, in future, be supplied at the beginning of each trooping season with rifles, ball ammunition, and entrenching tools. These munitions will be made over to the ship's authorities for issue in emergency, and on the conclusion of the trooping season will be returned to the nearest arsenal. In the case of a hired transport carrying armed units, 40 rounds of ball per rifle will be shipped for issue in emergency; in the case of transports carrying unarmed details the rifles and ammunition to be shipped will be decided by the General Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation according to the circumstances of the moment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LORD KITCHENER'S CARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER, 1.

Lord Kitchener's carriage and pair, with a native driver, went over a khud here to day. Falling nearly fifty feet, the driver and one horse were killed upon the spot and the second horse was injured and the carriage smashed to pieces.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

Plague continues almost as bad as ever in Western India. Last week Bombay Presidency had 8,956 deaths, Karachi 1, Central India 1,899, Central Provinces 404, Mysore 550, Hyderabad 737, Berar 794, Madras Presidency 127, Calcutta 16, Bengal 46, United Provinces 80, Rajputana 21, and the Frontier Province 1.

CELEBRATION OF BUSHIRE DAY.

DISPLAY BY 20TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

POONA, OCTOBER 1.

THE river at Sangam was the scene of a display last night such as does not often come in the way of Poona folk, when was celebrated with due pomp and circumstance the capture by the British forces in 1856 of the town of Bushire on the Persian Gulf. The 20th Bombay Infantry played a conspicuous part in the assault on Bushire and there added greatly to its laurels. The celebrations were begun in Mhow in 1897 when the regiment was stationed there. Unfortunately Mhow does not poss ess the advantages of a river on which a water fete is possible, but nothing daunted the celebration which was held on land and the British fleet, which nothing ever stays, sailed down a sand course and duly attacked and captured Bushire. Bushire Day was celebrated with the reproduction of an attack on and capture of, a Chinese city. The scene, as recounted by one who witnessed it, gave a very vivid picture of what occurred. Prominent in thepicture stands a Chinese city, its inhabitants are seen marching in procession to the chief local temple bearing large papered ragons and other devices in order to invoke aid against the "foreign devils." Then come Tartar Cavalry who urge them to attack the foreigners. While this is going on the sound of firing is heard from without. The Tartar Cavalry hurry out but are driven back by the invading forces who then attack the city. Such in brief is the outline some of the displays that provided the present celebrations.

Captain Cassely and Lieut. Rudkin had the management of affairs in their hands and they were assisted by a large staff of workers. They produced a show which is likely to be a memorable one for a long time to come. The temple on the river bank with its crowd of ancient and historic memories can hardly have looked down on a stranger scene of battles in which the British troops have been engaged. Seldom before perhaps have the doings of British men-of-war been reproduced within sight and sound of the ancient edifice. The custodians of the temple give free admittance to their grounds which were swept and granished in a way that must have done them a world of good. The whole place was quite transformed for the time being into a pleasant spot from which the coming displays could be observed. Hundreds of Chinese lanterns hung from the branches of the sacred "peepul" trees which grow in compound, while bunting of various shades and colours smoothed out wirnkles in the stone surface of the surrounding walls. A large gathering, which included Sir Robert and the Misses Low, Lady Jenkins, Major-General Burnett and many others, assembled to enjoy the hospitality of Colonel Ketlewell and the officers who were "at Home" on the ground. On the opposite bank the native officers were "at Home" to their friends on lawn just below Mr. Lucas' bungalow. The Kirkee shore however was the chief scene of the evening's doings. Here was erected a great wooden and bamboo structure which was to represent the town of Bushire illuminated by several thousand lamps. The scene of the imitation of Bushire was a most striking one. The programme was opened at about 10 o'clock with a lantern display by some hundreds of men of the regiment. This was followed by demons' drill in which the men went through some Indian Club exercises with flaming torches. The effect of both these displays was singularly striking as seen from the opposite shore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Reginald Woolcombe, of 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps is transferred to the unattached list from 3rd October.

Lieut-Col. W. F. Cahusac, 21st Bombay Pioneers will deliver a lecture at the Officers' Mess, 21st Bombay Pioneers, at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 16th inst Subject—"The difficulties of Infantry in the attack under the present conditions, compared with those of the past."

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Begal Command, the following officers will on arrival from England, proceed to the stations stated against their names, travelling at the public expense :—Major Marks, R. A. M. C., to Lucknow, Captain Heaton, R. A. M. C. to Meerut, Captain Tibbetts, R. A. M. C., to Calcutta, Lieut. Franklin, R. A. M. C., to Allahabad; only Lieut. Clark, R. A. M. C. to Meerut, who will proceed to Calcutta in medical charge of the 1st Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, on board the R. I. M. S. Hardinge, and on completion of duty, will report himself to the District Principal Medical Officer at Meerut for orders.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, the following postings and transfers are ordered on return of Hospitalship "Dalhousie" from Somaliland or on arrival of the new batch of I.M.S. officers from England :—Lieut. Goil, I.M.S., to do duty with the 17th Bombay Infantry at Bombay, Lieut. H. H. Kiddle, I.M.S., to the temporary medical charge of 21st Bombay Pioneers and Depot, 23rd Bombay Rifles, in addition to his own duties, and Lieut. D. Baker, I.M.S., to proceed to Baroda for the medical charge of 19th Bombay Infantry. Lieut. Farrel, I. M. S., to proceed to Mhow and report himself to the District Principal Medical Officer for orders.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 1.

To-day wae the Cup day, but about 12 in the afternoon thick clouds came from westerly and made anxious day for punters. In half an hour heavy downpour of rain came and fell till 2 o'clock, but afterwards it showed signs of clearing of the course which was rather heavy. It was an awful day for backers and all favourites except one came to judge's verdict. The usual cup day luncheon was held at the Western India Turf Club. After the lunch H. E Sir James Monteath, accompanied by his staff drove up in state. His Excellency was received by the members of the Turf Club and conducted to his place. The Governor's Cup was won by the Connaughts with a great surprise. The following are the details :—

The Merchants' Cup.—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Country Bred Horses. Distance—1 Mile.

Colonel J P Grant's ch ch h Philiseine 6st 0lbs ..... Hamad 1
Mr Fry's b ch m Lady Newbrook 6st 11b ..... Bennett 2
Mr Allardice's b ch g Upstart 10st 2lbs ..... Lansdown 3
H H Aga Khan's br ch m Evensong Robinson 0
Mr J B's b ch m Miss Ascot 6st 0lbs Traham ... 0
Mr J D Scott's b ch m Gentle Lady 10st 10lbs... 0
Mr J D Scott's br ch h Saloon 9st 7lbs..... 0
Mr Potter's br ch g Wisdom 7st 4lbs..... 0

Betting.—5 to 4 on Saloon, 5 Upstart and Evensong; 6s Wisdom and Lady Newbrook; 10 Gentle Lady; 12 Philesline; and 15 Ascot.

Won by three-fourth of a length, the same length between second and third.

Time—1 min. 55 2-5 secs.

The Lawn Stakes.—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Lt Col J Dessaraj Urs b a h Ptarmigan 8st 12lbs ..... Hoyt 1
Mr Abdulla ul Shamlan's ch a h Galib 6st 8lbs.. ..... Dhondi 2
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shalbood 8 t 10lbs ..... Oomerkhan 3
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 9st 8lbs..... 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 9st 2lbs..... 0
Messrs M Gooculdas and Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 8st 9lbs..... 0
Mr Ayasia's g a h Farewell 8st 8lbs..... 0
Messrs G K and D D's g h a Dispute 8st 11bs... 0
Captain Wilson's g a h Greyleg 8st 0lbs 0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 7st 13lbs 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint 7st 11lbs..... 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Young Taisseer 7st 6lbs..... 0
Mr A M Bushri's b a h Panalla II 7st 4lbs..... 0
Colonel Eccle's b a h Sweet William 7st 2lbs... 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 6st 9lbs.. 0

Betting:—3's Governor; 4 Ptarmigan; 5 Mint 6 Oriental; 8 Young Taisser, 10 Grey Fox and Farewell, and 12 the rest.

Won by a length; a neck between the second and third.

Time.—1m in. 11 3-5 seconds.

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 ever since 31st March 1901. Distance—11-4 miles.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure 9st 11bs .. .. Robinson 1
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo 6st 10lbs..... Kamad 2
Kumara Raja of Pittapore's ch aus g Jack O'Lantern 7st 10lbs ..... O'Neill 3
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman 9st 6lbs... 0
Mr J D Scott's br nth am m Ritual 8st 11b... 0
Mr Mill's br e h Misty 8st 0lbs 0
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Milburn 7st 13lbs... 0
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Alix 7st 11lbs..... 0
Mr R M Roy's ch aus h Altamas 7st 0lbs..... 0
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando 6st 7lbs..... 0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros 6st 5lbs..... 0

Betting.—6 to 4 against Swiftsure; 5 to 2 Ritual; 6 Altamas; 7 Alix; 8 Milburn and Jack O'Lantern; and 10 others.

Won by five lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time—2min 21secs.

The Governor's Cup.—Rs, 400,0 (Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Northcote G. C. I. E., and the balance from the fund) the second to receive Rs. 700, and the third Rs. 300 out of the entire stake. A Handicap for Arabs Distance—R C and distance.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 6st 5lbs ..... Kamad 1
Mr R D Sethna's ch a h Sandow 7st 3lbs Hoyt 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameluke 9st 12lbs ..... Heroo 3
Messrs M Gooculdass, A Nanjee and A M Amer's b a h Hyderi 9st 1lbs..... 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a Gallant 8st 8lbs 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 8st 3lbs..... 0
Mr R A Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II 7st 5lbs.. 0
Mr J D Scott's b a g Secunder 7st 11b 0
Lt Col Sprot's ch a h Harefoot 7st 0lb 0
Messrs M Gooculdass, A Nanjee and A M Amer's b a h Bay Middleton 6st 13lbs 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galston 6st 9lbs..... 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Najeed 6st 3lbs..... 0
Captain Benn's g a h Regret 6st 0lb 0

Betting.—3 on Mameluke and by Middleton; 4 Naranjee; 5 Sauden, Hyder and Gallant; 10 Cannaught; and 12 the rest.

Urgent led with Galston and Sandow near at hand, the rest being in bunch with Bag Middleton. At last Secunder took the running at a mile but was soon headed by Gallant. Turning home Gallant received a challenge from Sandow and Mameluke and Connaught joined in little later and the four made a grand race. Connaught won by half a length; a neck between second and third.

Time 3 mins 16 1-5 secs.

The Ganeshkhind Stakes.—Rs. 4,0 0, out of which second receives Rs. 700, and third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses.—Distance—6 furlongs.

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus m Loch Clieveden 9st 4lbs ..... Southall 1
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman 8st 11b ..... Robinson 2
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's aus g Malto 8st 0lb ..... Bennell 3
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Stand Off 9st 10lbs..... 0
Mr Kelso's bl aus g Milos 9st 3lbs 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus h Vigorous 8st 9lbs 0
Mr. Kelso's b aus g Harpist 7st 12lbs 0
H H Sultan of Johore's b aus g Peppercorn 7st 10lbs 0
Mr R R S's ch aus Wedlock 0
Major Vans Agnew's b aus Corrie Roy 7st 3lbs.. 0
Captain J Randall's ch m e g Dr. Barnardo 7st 2lbs 0
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Roscommon 6st 10lbs..... 0

Betting.—2s Beadsman. 4 Harpist and Peppercorn, 6 Lock Liveden, Milos, Vigorous, Malto and Roscommon; and 12 the others.

Won by a head, half a length between second and third.

Time—1 min, 18 4-5 secs.

The Coronation Stakes.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 6 0 and the 3rd Rs. 400. A Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 8st 11lbs ..... Gomerkhan 1
Dr Spooner Hart's b aus g Rifleman 9st 0lb ..... O'Neil 2
Lt Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Minnimus 9st 6lbs ..... Lawson 3
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 9st 10lbs. 0
Mr A W P's b aus g m Min 9st 11bs..... 0
Mr J D Scott's b ch m Gentle Lady 8st 10lbs ... 0
Messrs M. Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture 8st 8lbs..... 0
Mr J C Galstaun's b or aus h Matalgia 8st ... 0
Capt F C Strattons ch e g Jolly Roger 7st 12lbs 0
Colonel Barings b e h Golightly 7st 11lb..... 0
Mr J B's b aus m Pet Girl late Pride Dharamtala 7st 4lbs..... 0
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Malice 7st 3lbs..... 0
Mr Bass b e m S P 7st 0lbs..... 0

Betting.—2's Golightly, 5 Minimus Rifleman and Russley Rose; 6 Min; 8 Picture; long odds between the rest.

Won by a neck; half a length between second and third.

Time.—1 min 36 3-5 secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. CALCUTTA

ON the Cooperage last evening, before a good attendance, a match was played in the semi-final round of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament between the Welsh Regiment and the Calcutta F. C. The Welsh kicked off and at once carried the game into their opponents' quarters. The opening stage of the game consisted of a series of scrums low down near the Calcutta touch line. In these the Welsh Regiment had much the best of matters and for some time were very dangerous. However one of the Calcutta three-quarters cleared at length, and off-side against the Welsh drove their further backs. The Calcutta forwards at length got the ball down by a combined dribble. The game was delayed for some time by an accident to M rgan, one of the Welsh three-quarters, and eventually had to be carried off the field. Subsequently Calcutta continued to press, but the Welsh broke away, and for a time play was in mid-field. Good play on the part of the Calcutta forwards, however, saw the ball close to the Welsh touch line, and from a scrum the ball was passed from hand-to- hand along the three-quarters line until Landon broke through and touched down a few yards from goal. The try was converted by Martelli who put the ball well between the posts. Nothing further was scored up to half time when the game stood :—Calcutta, 1 goal (5 points); Welsh Regiment, nil.

When the game was resumed Calcutta got to work again with great determination, and when the Welsh got down they were driven back by an infringement of the off-side rule. The Welsh. forward rank, however, came again and play revolved around the Calcatta twenty-five. Once the Welsh front line nearly got away with the ball at their feet, but they were pulled up by Maxwell at back. From a "knock on" near the Calcutta touch line the Welsh became very dangerous, but once again their effort was spoiled by an infringement of the off-side rule and a moment later the Calcutta front rank made a dribbling run which completely transferred the play. The game was delayed half through the second half by an accident to one of the Calcutta team, who had to leave the field. Subsequently from a pretty pass out of a "scum," A Siddons got away in the outside and made a fine run, eventually scoring behind the goal. For a second time Martelli safely converted, and Calcutta were thus ten points ahead. Calcutta continued to press. Using their feet to very good advantage their forward rank again got right up, but they were driven back by a fine kick by the Welsh back. Calcutta continued to have the best of the game, but there was no more scoring on either side. Calcutta by winning the match enjoy the credit of having lowered the colours of the Welsh team for the first time in a very long period. The score was :—

Calcutta F. C ..... 2 goals (ten points).
Welsh Regiment..... Nil.

Below are the teams :—

Calcutta.—Back : Maxwell; three-quarters : A. Siddons, F. Siddons, Landon, Martelli; halves : MacDonald and Arundel; forwards : Stephenson, Crawford, Berridge, Dick, Szezspanski, Whitre, Watson, and Heilgers.

Welsh Regiment.—Backs : Williams; three-quarters : Montgomery, Haiper, A. Jones and Morgan; halves : Daly, and Watts; forwards : Doble, B. Jones, C. Jones, Floyd, Thomas, Gibson, and Bartlett.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs Y. M. C. A.

This match was played yesterday afternoon on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Cheetham, c George, b Stevens	...	15
Mr Rumboll, c Horne, b Lynn	...	11
Mr Burn, b Phillips	...	40
Mr Scott, b Lynn	...	10
Mr Aston, not out	...	73
Mr McClausland, b Lynn	...	6
Lieut Langhorne, c Stevens, b Smith	...	4
Mr Priestly, not out	...	11
Mr Stileman, b Smith	...	4
Capt Stiffe	did not bat,	
Mr McDonald		
Extras	...	13
Total	...	187

Y. M. C. A.

Mr Smith, b Rumboll	...	28
Mr Phillips, b Rumboll	...	7
Mr Horne, b Runboll	...	3
Mr Stevens, not out	...	30
Mr George, not out	...	1
Mr Lynn	to bat,	
Mr Smith		
Mr Peyton		
Mr Nash		
Mr Alcock		
Mr Lee		
Extras	...	24
Total	...	93

A CHINESE paper published at Tientsin states that Prince Ching has recently made a secret agreement in the name of the Empress Dowager of China to allow Russia to hold Manchuria for 15 years, after which the three Provinces are to be returned to China without any conditions attached thereto.

THE "Mussoorie Times" publishes the particulars of an assault by a garden coolie upon a Mr. J. C. Seymour, Manager of the East Hopetown Estate, Dehra Dun. There had been a strike among the garden coolies and Mr. Seymour ascertained that a coolie named Nainu had struck an overseer. He addressed the strikers, who returned to their work and he ordered Nainu to accompany him to the office. On his way Nainu intentionally jostled Mr. Seymour in order to provoke a blow. After questioning the man, Mr. Seymour decided to dismiss him, and told him to wait outside until his account was made up. On the order being repeated Nainu rushed in and closed on his master shouting "I am going to kill you now." Taken unawares, Mr Seymour had his right arm pinned to his side and was swung round by his assailant, his head coming in contact with an almirah. He was partially stunned and found himself being slowly bent backwards, the man trying to fasten on to his left shoulder with his teeth with the intention of breaking Mr Seymour's back. Seymour, however, managed to twist his left hand into his assailant's beard and thus to keep the man at bay. An office Babu had in the meantime run out for assistance, and two of Mr. Seymour's servants arrived and succeeded in overpowering the coolie, who was secured and handed over to the Police, Mr. Seymour, on medical examination, was found to be suffering from a fracture of the left cheek bone. Accused is charged with causing grievous hurt, and the case is being tried by the Magistrate of Mussoorie.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NEW DESIGNS.

THE LINES OF A SMART COSTUME.

DRESSES AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

AT least one moderately heavy dress is necessary to the dressy women something that will clean, press, and look comfortable without being actually suggestive of winter. Materials light in texture and colouring can now be picked up very cheaply, and will develop into exceedingly smart frocks for a little trip to the country, when a thin, summery dress would be in really bad form under lowering skies, the week-end jaunt to the seaside, or the occasional coaching trip. For a brunette a delightful costume would be of biscuit-coloured voile over taffeta of a slightly deeper tint The underskirt—is plainly finished with three rows of stitching, and the overskirt is cut in a deep point. The jacket is exceedingly smart, being quite short, and cut in square-shaped scallops, finished with stitched bands of taffeta in the same shade as the drop skirt. The revers are also of the taffeta finished with narrow braid in a deeper tone. The sleeves are slightly longer than a three-quarter sleeve, being large and loose, and laid in inch-wide pleats to make a broad flare over the trimmed cuff. The hat is of biscuit-coloured straw, alternating with bias folds of maline in the same shade, and rosettes of the maline form the simplest but most effective trimming. An all-white gown is developed in an almost rough canvas over white taffeta. The seven gores of the skirt are outlined with a narrow insertion of antique lace, laid between bias folds of taffeta silk. The bolero jacket is very narrow in the back, coming almost to a point between the shoulders. The bottom of the bolero, the round collar, and the long, narrow stole are all finished in lace between folds of silk, and two large silk tassels complete the stole ends. The belt and blouse are of white taffeta, and a long, flat bow finishes the waist in the back. The hat is of white satin straw, trimmed with a large flat bow of liberty taffeta ribbon.

A pretty frock for a blonde is of pale blue broadcloth. The skirt has a simulated flounce, outlined with an irregular shaped band of the broadcloth. The jacket, with its huge puffed sleeves and deep-scalloped collar, is finished with bands of black peau de soie and tiny buttons to match. Down the front of the dress skirt and jacket, like a continuous straight band, runs a strip of white broadcloth, set with blue and gold appliques which simulate buttons. The hat is of straw which matches exactly the tint of the broadcloth, and shows alternate rows of straw and silk net, with bows of velvet, and a large, flat steel buckle. A black and white checked silk suit is always smart. The skirt has seven gores. The front gore is outlined by short straps of black velvet or taffeta, finished with white silk buttons. These straps turn and are continued to the middle seam of the back, breaking the long line of the train, but not fore-shortening the front of the skirt. The bodice has a triple collar, finished with drop ornaments in black and white. With this is worn a black Gainsborough, trimmed with black velvet and feathers. A long coat comes with a pongee suit. The skirt is laid in very full side pleats, and the coat has a triple collar, covered with Paraguay lace. The stole is also of lace, with a finish of brown chenille pendants. The deep, turnback cuffs are of lace, and the hat is of tan-coloured straw, with tan and pale blue feathers and knots of tan and blue liberty taffeta. The beautiful new rain coats of pluie cachet are delightful for rainy days. This is a lustrous silk material, coated inside with rubber, and light as gossamer. The most popular are those in pale drab.

One of the first things to be considered when cutting and fitting a new gown is its outline. A tailor keeps the silhouette of the woman he is costuming present, as a whole, in his mind. The woman who makes her own clothes is apt to lose sight of it in looking after less necessary points. The professional looks first of all to the general effect, then to the particular lines. A home dressmaker, although she does not always want the severe tailor lines, should accustom herself to regard her work in the same way. She should first study her possibilities : that is, what she can wear well and what not. Each costume, however, distinctive, should be modified to her individual style. There may be much in the new fashions that are lovely in themselves and suited to some figures, but which are not individually suitable. The very long lines of the tall woman may be effectively broken by fluffy trimmings; while the short woman, if she wears fluffs, should adapt them so that they increase her length rather than detract from it. By this it is not meant that the short woman must confine herself to "tailor-mades."

For example the accordion pleated draperies of the present of soft clinging material, have all the pretty perpendicular lines which add to the height. If the body from the waist up is long in proportion, to the rest, a belt which does not slope should be worn. The short-waisted woman should have a soft belt, which can be drawn down well over the hips. This curve will make the upper portion of the body appear longer. The dip of a belt should never be too pronounced. There are few uglier things than the girdle which slopes to an exaggerated degree in front. The long shoulder line which is so much in vogue at present is beautiful from an artistic as well as a fashionable point of view. No trimming should ever be allowed to break in on this line. If a yoke occurs in a dress it should extend to the shoulders. Narrow shoulders can be broadened by wearing a collar cape which extend a trifle beyond the shoulder line. The idea that they can be brought to look broad by setting the sleeves in low is a serious mistake. While the smoothly fitting skirt now in vogue is artistic, the tightness, when overdone, becomes one of the ugliest features of present-day fashions. The tightness over the hips and the back must not be cuntinued too far. The front line of a skirt is always pretty when concave; but the back line should flow gracefully outward. In many of this year's skirts the incurving back lines make the entire costume ugly and inartistic. The sleeves of the present are a test of good individual taste. For while a small amount of fulness is becoming and graceful in the most diaphanous materials, it is entirely out of place in heavy, unpliable fabrics. A quantity of material clinging at the wrists creates an unnatural bulging line along the hips.

When the curtain rises on the King's sunny garden at Westminister Palace in Richard II. at Her Majesty's, the roses, red and white, are in full bloom, and through the old stone archways one has a glimpse of the blue river flowing peacefully by, and the quiet country stretching away in the distance. The courtiers and musicians in their quaint attire help to make up a most delightful picture. Presently the king himself arrives upon the scene in a wonderful rose-pink suit of satin and brocade, the coat richly embroidered with the Royal monogram and crown in gold. With King Richard comes his Queen (Miss Lily Brayton), looking quite lovely in her flowing Court mantle of deep cream-coloured silk, brocaded with very large fleur-de-lys in palest gold. Under this mantle she has a gown of leaf-green silk, also adorned with fleur-de-lys, but in a smaller size and in very bright gold. Her long close-fitting sleeves are of the green silk, while draped round her head and under her chin there is a soft white wimple, held in place by a golden crown set with precious stones. In her hand she carries a deep crimson rose. Two very graceful girls are in attendance upon the Queen, in gowns of pale blue brocade, their fair hair crowned with wreaths of forget-me-nots. In the next scene, when the Queen rides in state upon her milk-white steed and takes her seat in the Royal pavilion at the lists at the Coventry, Miss Brayton wears a gorgeous robe of brocade, almost entirely covered by the magnificent mantle of bright blue velvet lined with ermine, and emblazoned in crimson and gold with the Royal arms of England and of France. A soft frills of white muslin, edged with gold, comes out from under her richly-jewelled crown, while her heavy plaits of hair are coiled on either side of her face in a fashion which is wonderfully becoming. Miss Lily Brayton

wears another very beautiful costume in the scene in Windsor Castle, when she and her ladies are singing in the oriel window, while the storm gathers and the wind howls dismally in the trees outside. Her robe is of white and silver brocade, and she wears a long Court mantle over it, hung from the shoulders and made in palest rose-coloured velvet bordered with ermine. When we see her again, in the Duke of York's garden at Langley, in the third act, Miss Lily Brayton has a lovely costume of palest pink soft silk, brocaded with pale gold fleur-de-lys. The way in which the bodice is arranged is curiously modern, with its bolero effect in pale green silk, curving under the arms and bordered with an embroidery of gold leaves. A dainty little chemisette of soft white lawn fills in the front of the bodice. The long sleeves are of green soft silk, shot with a silvery shade of pink; and on her hair, in place of a crown, Miss Brayton wears a wreath of tiny pink roses, buds and leaves.* We see the Queen once again, when she parts from the unhappy King in the London street-scene. She wears then a flowing robe of soft white woollen stuff, and a heavy mantle of dark purple velvet with a wide border of ermine.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The fourth failure of Montagu Holbein to swim across the Straits of Dover, although in the pink of condition and possessing staying powers seldom equalled, has raised the question whether the tides and currents in the channel have increased in force since the day when Captain Webb made his successful attempt. It seems strange that although Holbein has beaten all or nearly all Webb's other records, he should fail in the very one where his chief feature, "staying power" would work to such great advantage. People, even experts in swimming, are now looking upon the feat as an impossible one and it is very doubtful whether Holbein make another attempt. In some quarters it is even suggested that Webb, when making his attempt, had some sort of assistance in his swim, but on this point we cannot express an opinion, nor is it quite certain whether he covered the distance from actual shore to shore. However, Holbein put in a remarkably fine performance, and although he had been swimming for seventeen hours when he left the water, those on the spot state that it was quite possible he could have continued for another four or five hours.

Every day the benefit to health of moderate cycling is becoming more generally acknowledged, and a large proportion of those who cycle do so with the express view of improving their physique and keeping their bodies in a state of good health It is this feature about cycling that accounts for its continual popularity, and when the World and his wife are enjoying delight of motoring or flying, there are sure to be some of their offspring pedalling away at their cycles. A point to be remembered, however, more especially by those cycling under the doctors, orders is the necessity of exercising moderation in the duration of rides, and also of taking their exercise regularly. Regularity is a great factor in securing perfect health, not only in riding or other exercise, but equally so in the times for meals, rising and retiring

The fifth annual reliability trials for motor cars organised by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Irland, will commence on September 18th and terminate on the 26th. During this period the cars will cover eight day runs from the Crystal Palace to various seaside resorts and back, including four hill climbing competitions the total mileage for the trials being 1,040 miles. In practically every class there is a considerable increase in the number of entries which amount to 140 against 88—last year's total. The chief increases are in the categories of under £200, in the region of £350, and in the £1,000 class. There is also a new class for two seated vehicles weighing under 170 lbs. and Delling at less than 160. The behaviour of the cars in this class will be watched with interest since such cars bring motoring within reach of the middle classl

There was some hope of seeing the two long distance amateur riders—G. A. Olley and Leon Meredith—meeting in a hundred mile match, a gentlemen having come forward with a special prize as an inducement to bring these two great rivals together in a match at their own particular distance. But unfortunately Olley has declined the offer, and what would have proved one of the most exciting events of the season has consequently fallen through. The two are however, to meet at the Crystal Palace to-morrow in an unpaced pursuit race.

The last appearance of the season of "Major" Taylor was at the Buffalo Velodrome, Paris in a 1,000 metres race when he had to face such well known riders as Ellegaard (the world's speed champion), Meyers (the Grand Prize winner), Jacquelin (Belgium), Meyers (the Grand Prize winner), Jacquelin and Kimble. Every one expected the "Major" to win, although Ellegaard was looked upon as a dangerous rival by some, but judge the surprise of the spectators when Kimble the American, led the race home with Ellegaard at his back wheel. Major Taylor with regrets meeting with a severe fall in the closing race of his season, more so as it is rumoured that he is giving up racing and intends settling down in business. But he has had a remarkably good year and can afford one or two defeats without injuring his reputation.

So much depends on the tyres—probably the most vulnerable part of a motor cycle—in such a trying test of the reliability of a motor as bicycle as the recent 1,000 miles motor trials, held under the auspices of the Auto Cycle Club, which was marred by bad weather and heavy roads, that further evidence of the reliable and durable qualities of the Dunlop tyre is adduced by many of the successful competitors who gained the highest awards in the trials and who had Dunlop's fitted to their machines emerging from the hard test with little or no tyre troubles.

* The last National Cyclists, Union Championship meeting of the 1903 season was held on September the 5th, at the Crystal Palace, when three amateur events—one mile championship and two miles tandem championship of the London Centre, and the fifty miles championship of the N.C.U.—were decided. The meeting was an unqualified success both with regards to the number of spectators and the class of racing they were treated to; the weather, too, was fine. In the final of the mile event A. S. Ingram was declared the winner, having succeeded in beating the holder A. L. Reed by inches only. It was a grand struggle and a hard-fought race. The tandem championship also fell to A. S. Ingram, with R. Janson as partner. In the fifty miles championship ten riders faced the starter and very good race resulted although unfortunately G. A. Olley and Leon Meredith the two favorites had not the best of luck. The winner turned up in W. J. Pett, A. E. Wills second F. J. Burgess third and G. A. Olley fourth. Time 1 hour 47 minutes 33 4-5 seconds.

A periodical examination of the tyres of cars should be undertaken by automobilists, and, if required to be repaired, the work should be done at the first opportunity. If the tread has been very much worn or if the tyre exhibits signs of cuts and gashes the fixing of a new tread will completely renovate it. The Dunlop Tyre Co undertake the work of re-treading the covers of motor tyres, large or small and the work is done carefully and accurately, only the finest materials being employed.

SCHOOLS IN DAMAUN DIOCESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask the leaders of the community to take up the school question in right earnest, press it urgently on the attention of the Bishop, and if his lordship is unable to supply the need to represent the case to the Holy Father, Pope Pius X. who will request the Royal Patron to take the matter in hand at once. If His Most Faithful Majesty demurs and procrastina es, the leaders should urge the Holy See, by continued solicitations, to send European Missionaries to carry out, to the glory of God, educational enterprises and save the community from the reproach of illiteracy of the community.—Yours, &c.,

A FRIEND OF PROGRESS.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward ir flammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying and healing it fluences exerted by these, twin Mendicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions directions, which are profounded in the plainest language, void of all technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters To the man of business, confined to his counting house, and harassed by engagements, also to the man of pleasure addicted to free living these Pills are invaluable.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN COTTON.

EXPERIMENTS WITH AMERICAN STAPLES.

Below will reproduce an extract from a note by Mr. J. W. Mollison, the Inspector General of Agriculture in India, upon experiments made during 1902-03 with a view to the improvement of Indian Cotton. After having given a description of a number of indigenous varities of cotton examined by him in company with Prof. Gammie, Mr. Mollison says :—

I am strongly of opinion that nearly every indigenous Indian variety has degenerated. This is, I believe, not due to exhausted soil and inferior cultivation only some of the most degenerate forms are found in general cultivation in the rich alluvial soils of the Indo-Gangetic Plains. The Broach and Surat Districts in the Bombay Presidency produce cotton which in almost every field is particularly true to variety. The advent of ginning factories has not tended to deteriorate quality or introduce admixture of varieties in these districts. The reasons are easily determined. The deep black soil is naturally very fertile and this natural fertility is maintained at rather a high standard, at any rate in the Broach District, by a system of bare-fallowing which is very common. The holdings are large and a considerable proportion of each is bare-fallowed in the most thorough way every year Cotton is grown in this area in the following year. The seed is drilled in accurately straight equidistant rows. Seed is cheap and is not spared. The seedlings come up thick and are thinned out by hand. Those which are not true to variety are removed and ultimately the strongest and healthiest seedlings are left in the rows at least 18 inches apart. This is a natural process of selection which has gone on for many years. The practical result is that the length and quality of lint is better than in the same type of cotton grown in other districts. The varieties of the Broach type of Madras are very closely allied to those of Bombay. The Madras plants are less vigorous, less productive, and are left much closer together in the rows. The percentage of seed to lint in a good crop of Broad Deshi varies from about 35 to 40 per cent. It varies in the varieties of the same type as grown in Madras from about 20 to 25 per cent. The continued use of the same strain of unselected seed for many generations has, I feel sure, been largely responsible for the marked deterioration of the Madras cottons of the Broach type. Our experiments have proved that the length and quality of lint and percentage of lint to seed are favourably affected by superior conditions of cultivation and by selection of seed from the most prolific plants continued from year to year. There may be misgivings, therefore, regarding the good that may follow the distribution of improved seed in the older cotton districts of India particularly in Madras, Berars and Central Provinces, because impoverished soil will not produce healthy vigorous plants and the quality of the cotton will rapidly deteriorate unless more liberal methods of cultivation and careful selection of seed are adopted by the cultivators. There is decided hope that such distribution among cultivators of lands commanded by cheap canal irrigation in the north of India will result in more extensive cultivation of cotton of a better class than that now produced. I submitted to Mr J. N. Tata of Bombay samples of lint of indigenous varieties grown in 1902-03 at various Farms. Four of Mr. Tata's cotton experts (Messrs. Maneckji Merwanji, Jeejeeboy Ardesher Divacha, P. S Lalaca and Jamnadas Mulji) have valued the samples and estimated the counts for which each staple is suitable. Persistent efforts have been made for many years to introduce exotic varieties of cotton into general cultivation in various parts of India. An acclimatized American variety has been grown for over thirty years in the Dharwar District. At one time the cultivation was extensive. The area has declined of late years. The indigenous "Kumpta" is gaining ground, whereas the cultivation of the exotic is gradually declining. In many field the "Kumpta" and exotic varieties are grown mixed. In one district (Erode) of Madras cotton of American type and locally known as "Bourbon" cotton occupies a few thousand acres but here again the crop is not grown unmixed. "Upland Georgian" has been thoroughly acclimatized on the Nagpur Farm and in many fields in the Central Provinces a stray plan here and there can be seen, but there is no general cultivation. Several American varieties of the "Upland" type have been more or less acclimatized at the Cawnpore Farm and they have been recommended for more general cultivation, but not with no particular success. Native cultivators have not taken kindly to the exotic varieties, because they are, even when acclimatized, more risky to grow than ordinary indigenous varieties, being very susceptible to mishaps due to insect attack, heavy downpours of rain and such like. The acclimatization of exotics in India, moreover, causes general deterioration so that in time the lint is not so valuable as that obtained from the finer indigenous varieties. The effects of acclimatization and of unfavourable conditions of soil and climate have altered the characters of exotic cottons in other ways. In particular, deterioration has occurred in size of bolls, in size of seeds, in percentage of lint to seed and of oil in the seed. In 1902-03 at each of the Farms exotics were grown under precisely the same conditions of cultivation as the indigenous varieties. The exotics included "Upland" varieties, one of which had been acclimatized for a number of years in the Dharwar District Bombay, and the other on the Nagpur Farm Central Provinces, 5 "Upland" varieties which has been acclimatized at the Cawnpore Farm for a few years, 5 Egyptian varieties which had been introduced by Mr. Tata and acclimatized for two years and 27 well-known American varieties which I introduced specially for the purpose of these experiments The recently introduced American and Egyptian varieties have done badly on black soil everywhere. The plants got blighted and the leaves curled up and dried. A miserable plant, here and there, produced a boll or two, The American varieties, with irrigation, acquired a new lease of life in the fair season at Nagpure and Poona and then showed a healthier appearance of growth. The acclimatized "Upland" varieties did badly on black soil when transferred from their own districts, 27 newly introduced and 5 acclimatized American varieties did surprisingly well at Hissar on deep rich alluvial soil helped by irrigation. All exotics there came to maturity, on an average, as soon as the early ripening indigenous varieties. They did not there for suffer from frost. Two acclimatized American varieties were sown extensively by Mr MacGregor at Arrowah, Saran Bengal. The crops were damaged by cold in December but both revived after wards and yielded well. Mr. Tata's experts in a foot-note state that most of these American exotics have retained their characteristics both in colour and staple, but not in feel. Some, however have preserved all their characteristics. In estimating the values, the prize of Surat cotton ruling in the market on the day of inspection was taken as the basis of comparison. The prices of Americans ruling on the particular day were not considered, because owing to wild speculation fluctuations to day from day have been irregular and wide. It may be deduced from the previous paragraphs that an attempt to introduce exotic varieties of cotton on the black-soil areas of Madras, Bombay, Berars, and Central Provinces is not likely to be successful. At this stage, however, I do not think that the experiments should be definitely given up. At the same time I am convinced that real improvement of cotton in these black-soil tracts can only be obtained by improving indigenous varieties. I am, however, more sanguine regarding the adaptability of exotic varieties for the drier portions of the Indo-Gangetic Plain, where, as in Behar, the rainfall is moderate and normally well distributed, or where, as in wide areas in the United Provinces, Punjab and Sind, a deficient rainfall is supplemented by cheap canal irrigation. Deep alluvial soil which has good natural drainage is much better suited for exotic cottons that "black-cotton soil." If it is an established fact, as I believe, that exotics gradually deteriorate in this country, and it is proved that certain exotic varieties are suitable for general cultivation in the north of India or any other tract, the deterioration can probably be arrested and possible improvement effected in acclimatized varieties by cross-fertilization. The "Upland" varieties of Nagpur and Dharwar were crossed in 1902-03 with newly imported American varities. This line of experiment will be elaborated in the current season." In 1902-03 the experiments in cross-breeding were more comprehensive than in the first season. The 1903-04 result will not be known until the crossed crops ripen in the current season. The best types of late and early ripening indigenous varieties have been crossed and the values of exotics for cross-fertilization purposes has been kept in view. I recommend that no attempt be made to extend cultivation beyond small Demonstration Farms until it is absolutely proved that superior varieties which can be grown without risk have been produced. We need practical fieldmen in every Province to conscientiously supervise the work and more men of Professor Gammie's experience in each Province to direct it. Its success will depend upon such provision being made. When we have made headway to this extent, the establishment of seed farms in every cotton-growing district will have to be dealt with. Meantime, I believe, we are on "the right rail," and there all hopeful signs that the improvement of Indian cotton is easily possible by working from within. I have to acknowledge the excellent work done by Professor Gammie and by Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Kulkarni, the Superintendents of the Poona and Surat Farms, The Bombay Presidency is a year ahead of other provinces in the improvement of cotton by cross-fertilization. The work has, however, been enthusiastically taken up in other provinces.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1902-03 states that a somewhat cautious view was taken in framing the Budget estimates for 1902-03. The past revenue history showed a steady growth in the receipts for a series of years temporarily checked by the three years of Famine, but the returns of the calendar year 1901 indicated a complete recovery. The monsoon of 1901 was, however, light and intermittent in most parts of the Bombay Presidency and it was considered prudent in preparing the Budget, in February 1902, to estimate that the returns for 1902-03, dependent partly on the crops of 1901 and partly on those of 1902, would not considerably exceed those of the calendar year 1901. The monsoon of 1902, however, was generally favourable and the improvement in the agricultural situation resulted in a further most satisfactory increase in the Port Trust receipts which exceeded those of the previous year, itself a record year by more than Rs. 31½ lakhs.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The receipts amount to Rs. 59,17,298 and the operations of the year show a surplus of Rs. 4,17,956.

Sanctions were accorded during the year to special items of expenditure chargeable under the heads Contingent works, Dredging basins, special repairs and Depreciation. Provision for these items was made in the usual Supplementary Budget as required by the Act, the Revenue estimates being proportionately enhanced.

The revenue proper exceeded the Budget estimate by Rs. 5 01,798 due to improvement in the aggregate trade of the year and the development of the Boards other resources. The expenditure exceeded the Budget estimate by Rs. 1,00,590 of which Rs. 58,177 on account of the special sanctions already referred to, was provided for in the Revised estimate. The balance of the excess is mainly due to increased Pilotage receipts, appropriated to the replacement Fund and shown as expenditure accordingly, and increased payments to the contractors proportionate to the increase in work performed in connection with the use made of the Wet and Dry Docks.

The expenditure includes Rs. 25,55,169 on account of interest and Sinking Fund charges, Rs. 2,39,599 for Depreciation of Plant of all kinds, Rs. 2,53,432 for Municipal Taxes and Rs. 54,063 for Contingent Work making together a sum of say Rs. 30 lakhs out of the total Revenue charged to Revenue Expenditure of say Rs. 55 lakhs. The net result is a surplus of Rs. 4,17,953 which with the sanction of Government will be transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, making with the aggregate of previous amount to not credit a total of Rs. 19,83,005 invested in Public securities of the par value of Rs. 21,63,573.

The expenditure on works chargeable to Capital amounted to Rs. 8,89,136 being principally for large extensions of the shed accommodation in the Victor a Dock, the improvement of the Dock Channels, and additions to the Railway sidings in both Docks. A sum of Rs. 11,326, being the proceeds of the sale of certain buildings, plant, &c., was paid to Government during the year in reduction of the Capital debt. In June 1902 tenders were invited for a loan of Rs. 13 1-2 lakhs for expenditure on Capital works. The tenders received aggregated Rs. 33,05,000, and the loan was allotted in full at the average rate of Rs. 100-9-0. The loan is for 30 years and carries interest at the rate of 4 per cent. With this addition the total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,59,14,159 of which Rs. 3,02,48,483 is due to Government and Rs. 2,56,65,676 is on account of the Foreshore securities and debenture loans. Details will be found on page 6 of the accounts.

The cost price of the properties vesting in the Board is shown in the accounts at Rs. 5,97,93,899 from which Rs. 10,75,582 realized from sales has to be deducted, leaving Rs. 5,87,18,777. This does not, however, include the Lighthalls, the Kennery and Dolphin Lighthouses and, properties made over to the Board free of charge, and it is also exclusive of the invested funds, which include :—

	Rs.
Depreciation, Fire Insurance and General Sinking Funds (page 4)	24,01,993
Revenue Reserve Fund	16,96,478
Victoria Dock Sinking Fund	14,28,956
	Rs. 53,1..429
Add—Cash Surplus	" 4.17,956
	Rs. 47,37,385

The total of these Funds shows an increase of Rs. 3,23,973 as compared with the total at 31st March 1902.

THE BOARD'S RESERVE.

In pursuance of the policy referred to in last year's report of still further strengthening the Revenue Reserve Fund in view of the liabilities the Board are about to incur in the construction of new Docks and other works for the improvement of trade facilities at the port, the Trustees during the year proposed to Government that the limit of the Reserve at present fixed at Rs. 16 lakhs should be raised to Rs 30 lakhs subject to further consideration when that limit is reached. The matter is still under the consideration of Government and awaits further orders but interim sanction has been accorded to take the Reserve to Rs. 19,82,005 to admit of the appropriation of the surplus which accrued in 1902-03 to that purpose.

The increase in revenue as compared with the previous year is spread over a large number of items. The few which show a decrease are fortuitous items of comparatively little importance, the receipts under which vary with circumstances,—e. g., the Dock Ground and Shed Rents, the decrease under which indicates more rapid clearances of goods from the sheds due to a demand for early deliveries, indicating probably a healthy state of the markets. The total revenue proper was Rs. 59,17,298, and wharfage fees at the Docks and Bunders together stand in the proportion of Rs. 38,01,855 to Rs. 31,15,443 derived from other sources.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Of the total wharfage fees Rs. 15,20,704 were on account of import and Rs. 12,81,091 on account of export cargo.

The receipts from wharfage fees are a measure of the aggregate volume of Trade and the improvement is satisfactory. The Exports were considerably larger than in any of the previous years while the figures under Imports were only surpassed by those of 1900-01 when the receipts were swollen by the large trade in food-grains due to the Famine conditions which then prevailed Consequent on the amelioration of these conditions the coasting trade of the year under both Imports and Exports showed a slight decrease and the improvement was accordingly wholly in the Foreign Trade.

An examination of the figures shows that the improvement in the import wharfage fees is mainly due to increases in the imports trade in a large number of comparatively minor items. Under exports the larger export of grain, seeds and Manganese ore accounts for the improvement, and speaking generally the aggregate trade in the other articles of export was maintained at the level of that of the previous year. The imports of tricks, tiles, chunam and sand show an improvement, due to the great activity in the erection of new buildings in the City. The receipts including ground rents, realised Rs. 49,895 as against Rs. 48,702 in the previous year. The imports of timber also show a small increase.

The sea-borne imports of grain are naturally largely dependent on the character of the seasons affecting the agricultural conditions. Following seasons of famine and scarcity food-grains are imported in large quantities to supply the local deficiencies. The imports in 1902-03 decreased by 60,000 tons owing to the improvement in the situation due to the favourable monsoon of 1902. In the first half of the year the imports showed an increase of nearly 82,000 tons the local demand continuing in consequence of the previous unfavourable season. In the second half year, following the favourable rains, there was a decrease in the imports of 142,000 tons, representing a return to practically normal conditions The total imports, as compared with the previous year, are as follows :—

	1902-03 Tons	1901-02 Tons
Wheat	68,000	1,12,000
Rice	318,000	321,000
Other grains...	68, 00	78,603
Total...	4:4,000	5,14,000

The import trade is almost wholly with coast Ports The sea-borne export trade in grain is likewise dependent on the seasons. In times of famine and scarcity, the Foreign export ceases or is seriously diminished, while the coasting trade expands, Bombay being the centre of distribution for supplies imported from other parts of India. In 1902-03 the exports show an increase of 60,000 tons. The Foreign exports were 124,000 tons, (of which 19,000 tons were wheat) showing an increase of 71,000 tons as compared with 1901-02 the coasting exports were 136,000 tons or 11,000 tons less than in the previous year, Here again the decrease in the latter case was during the second half of the year due to the favourable rains of 1902 which also no doubt had some effect in encouraging Foreign exports;

The following are the details of the exports as compared with the previous year ;—

		Wheat Tons.	Rice. Tons.	Other Grains. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1902-03.	Foreign	19,000	41,000	64,000	124,000
	Coasting	3,000	59,000	74,000	136,000
		22,000	100.00	138,000	260,000
1901-02.	Foreign	3,000	35,000	15,000	53,000
	Coasting	2,000	68 000	79,000	147,000
		5,0.0	101,000	94,000	200,000

The export of seeds again showed a considerable increase and the total of 94000 tons is the largest on record the previous maximum having been 907000 tons in 1898-94. The Til seed crop was very large and there was good demand for cotton seed in Europe, Cotton exports show a slight decline from the large trade of the previous year. The export was 1144000 bales or about 11 per cent. less than in 1901-02. There was an increase in the coasting imports by sea and the ground rent receipts increased somewhat owing to a larger occupation of the Trustees' storage ground consequent on the transfer to the Railway Company for siding accommodation of the cotton storage ground at Colaba belonging to the Improvement Trust. The total receipts from the cotton trade aggregated Rs. 1,63382 as against Rs. 1,06,550 in the previous year. The export of Twist and Yarn were only slightly less than in 1901-02 the largest on record, and amounted to 675,000 bales, against 699,000 bales in the previous year. The improvement in the import of piece-goods was not maintained and decreased from 291,000 to 253,000 bales. The stocks remaining in the Port Trust warehouses at the end of the year were 34,000 bales and cases against 54,000 at the end of 1901-2 The exports of hides and bones both show a further decrease. The imports of sugar, including jaggeri, were 124,000 tons against 127,000 tons in 1901-02. The slight falling off was in imports of Beet-sugar from Europe the Mauritius imports remaining at 71,000 tons. The imports of iron and steel were 88,000 tons or 11,000 tons better than in 1901 02 when the trade which had fallen off considerably began to revive. The imports were the largest on record, Steel beams are now very extensively used in building construction in Bombay and are largely imported. Machinery also shows a satisfactory increase though the imports are still much behind what they were a few years ago. Hardware imports increased from 39,000 to 46,000 packages and were larger than they have been for some years

COAL.

The imports of coal at the Trustees' Bunders aggregated 485,418 tons. Of the Foreign imports 6,000 tons were from Japan against 22,000 tons in 1901-02. The Port Trust Returns do not include imports at the P. & O., British India and the two Railway wharves which are not liable to wharfage.

The imports show a large decrease as compared with the previous year owing probably to large stocks being on hand from the imports of the previous year. The imports at the Trustees' wharves show a total decrease of 121,000 tons ; 31,300 tons of coal belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway were landed at the Trustees' wharf (Sassoon Dock) in the monsoon owing to the Railway wharf being too exposed. The lesser quantity of coal imported resulted in the receipts for ground rent for coal storage being considerably decreased. The exports comprise principally coal shipped from the Port Trust wharves for consumption on board vessels leaving the Port.

KEROSINE OIL.

The imports of kerosine-oil as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

	Cases No.	Bulk Gallons.	Cases.	Equivalent Total. Gallons.
1902-03	1,212,952	10,776,993	2,590,076	= 20,720,612
1901-02	863,809	14,648,922	2,695,0 0	= 21,557,009
Increase.....	379,143	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	....	3,869,928	104,921	= 836,383

The increase in the number of cases imported was in American oil which rose from 23,000 cases in the previous year to 401,000 cases. The imports of bulk oil include 1,190,513 gallons of liquid fuel the trade in which began in 1900-01 when the imports were 891,264 gallons.

The exports were as follows :—

	Cases Nos.	Bulk Gallons.	Cases	Equivalent Total. Gallons.
1902-03.....	79,93	1,683,355	23,552	= 2,308,416
1901-02	156,491	2,515,568	446,000	= 3,668,000
Decrease ...	76,565	646,813	157,445	= 1,359,584

The exports include 57,034 gallons of liquid fuel against 39,000 gallons in 1901-02. These figures do not include consignments brought to the Port for transhipment in the stream. In the year 1902-03 the transhipments aggregated 1,010,419 cases (3,083,352 gallons) against 833,729 cases in 1901-02.

These statistics are for the official year but the season commences in June and ends in May.

The oil imported in bulk comprised the cargo of 11 steamers which discharged during the official year at the Bulk Oil Pier, Mody Bay, direct into the storage tanks on shore. The average time of discharge was 43 hours. The exports up-country by rail from the Bulk Oil Installations over the Trustees sidings aggregated 32,000 tons against 37,351 tons in the previous year.

OTHER ITEMS.

A considerable trade has been carried on during the last three years in the export of Manganese Ore to Europe for use in the manufacture of steel. In 1900-01 the quantity exported was 20,000 tons; in 1901-02 it increased to 43,000 tons and in 1902-03 to 48,000 tons. Among the remaining items of the sea-borne trade the export of Myrabolams was the same as the previous year. The imports of Bullion increased from 43.0.0 to 44,500 packages and the exports from 14,000 to 10000 packages. Opium exports show a slight increase of 1,000 chests, having improved from 19,000 to 20,000 chests. The passenger traffic per coasting steamer at the Dock Harbour walls as compared with the previous year was as follows :—

1901-02 embarked	74,030	disembarked 56,702
1902-03 embarked	91,617	disembarked 74,331

The large increase in the departures and falling off in arrivals indicates a depletion of the labour market from which the Trade subsequently experienced much inconvenience.

THE SALUTING BATTERY.

The question of the transfer of the Saluting Battery from its present situation in the midst of the residences erected on the Trustees' Apollo Reclamation Estate still awaits the final decision of the Military authorities. A proposal to transfer it to Colaba was approved during the year, and the Board decided that in the position it would be unnecessary to continue the practice of firing the Mail Guns, but it is now understood that objections have been raised to the Colaba site and the matter is still undecided.

DOCK REVENUES.

Owing to the increase in the trade of the year the receipts from Dock Dues on goods and wharfage fees increased from Rs. 21,10,792 to Rs. 22,36,092 which is the largest sum yet realised under this head. The other items of Dock revenue shows proportionate increases except under ground and Shed Rents, Night and Holiday work and Overside charges. The decrease in receipts from Ground and Shed Rents is explained to be owing to the speedy clearance of goods from the Docks and to their being less demand for storage for exports: the charges amounted to only 4 per cent. on the warfage receipts against 6 per cent. in 1901-02. The receipt from Night and Holiday work in 1901-02 were exceptionally heavy. In 1902-3 35 vessels worked on Sunday against 50 in 1901-02, and 17 in the previous year.

SHIPPING.

There was an increase of 57 in the number of vessels accommodated and of 133,313 tons, or, say 8 per cent, in the tonnage. The Dock dues on square-rigged vessels realised Rs. 91,453 as against Rs. 77,919 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 13,534 or about 17 per cent. Only 2 vessels had to be refused entrance and had to work in the stream, but 55 vessels were delayed entering the Docks from one to four days for want of room. The number of vessels which left the Docks in ballast was 239 against 256 1901-02, and 227 in 1900-01, the reduction being due to the improvement in the export trade. Twelve transports, carrying Troops and stores for Somaliland, left the Docks during the year against 8 in the previous year.

Of the 848 vessels which entered the Docks, 599 with a total tonnage of 1,077,379 were under 400 ft. in length.

The drafts of the deepest vessels using the Docks during the year were :—Entered Prince's Dock 25' 6", Victoria Dock 28' 10". Left Prince's Dock 27' 10", Victoria Dock 27' 6". As explained in last year's report the allowable draft in the two Dock entrances at high water ordinary neap tides is—Prince's Dock 23', 3'; Victoria 25', 9'; and high water level is occasionally as much as 2 feet below the level of ordinary neaps. It is evident, therefore, that vessels of that draft referred to can only be accommodated during spring tides. Moreover, during low neaps, owing to the insufficient depth of the Docks in spite of continual dredging, precautions have to be taken to prevent vessels being neaped while loading at berths, and the risk is the occasion of some anxiety and much inconvenience to shipping firms.

The number of steamers berthed at the Harbour Walls trading with the West Coast of India Ports increased from 409 to 415 with a proportionate increase in tonnage, but the receipts from wharfage on goods comprising this traffic showed a considerable decrease. From small beginnings, in 1888-89, the trade with the Coast Ports, extending from Karachi on the north to Mangalore on the south, which is dealt with at the Prince's Dock Harbour Wall, increased steadily, until in 1895-93, the wharfage receipts amounted to Rs. 1,72,000 : in the succeeding three years there were fluctuations, but in 1899-00 the receipts were Rs. 1,75,000. Since that year they have declined to Rs. 1,47,000 in 1900-01, Rs. 1,47,000 in 1901-02, and Rs. 25,000 in 1902-03. The trade is very materially affected by the character of the seasons: bountiful harvests, following good seasons, swell the imports into Bombay for foreign export; in years of scarcity and famine, on the other hand, Bombay becomes the centre of distribution for supplies for consumption in districts served by the Coast Ports. Apart from these causes the trade has probably been affected by the competition of the railways, and the wharfage receipts have declined owing to the reduction in rates made by the Board in 1899 with a view to attracting an increased Trade.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

The Trustees, after consulting the Chief-Inspector of Explosives and the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents and Underwriters' Association, resolved to amend the By-laws so as to admit of steamers using liquid fuel at not less than 150° Abel's close test being admitted to the Docks. This amendment is still before Government. After considerable discussion as to the most suitable site for the new Branch Custom House to be erected by Government, a site was determined upon immediately adjoining the Trustees' Traffic Offices at the Docks. The land comprising the site which measures 1,533 square yards in area, is within Dock limits, and was made over to Government in November 1902, and the building is now in progress.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

was in fair agreement with the estimates, the net excess being under 1 per cent. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the increase was 4.5 per cent., of which nearly 1 1-2 per cent, was in Interest and Sinking Fund charges. The expenditure of the year includes a large number of items of extraordinary expenditure aggregating Rs. 93,541 of a non-recurring character such as special repairs, special dredging operations, compensation to contractors, the removal of a wreck and a special grant to the Seamen's Rest. The special dredging operations included the deepening of the channel of approach to the Petrol um Pier at Mody Bunder. Representations were made asking for an increase to be provided in the depth of water both at the Pier and the channel leading to it. Originally (1895) provision was made for vessels drawing 21 1-2 ft., and it is now a lead that four feet additional should be provided. The cost will be considerable and in respect of the channel might possibly involve heavy recurring Expenditure in dredging. To test this latter point it was resolved to dredge an experimental channel 600 ft. wide to R. L. 54 00 (29' 3" at H. W. O. N. Tides) from the Pier to the deep water anchorage. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 24,000 it was sanctioned in February and the outlay during the year (charged to Revenue) was Rs. 17,499. The result of the experiment is to be reported upon after the rains, and is of importance as it will indicate the extent to which annual dredging will be necessary in the entrance channel to the new Docks. The expenditure on minor works of improvement (Contingent and other Minor Works), met from Revenue, aggregated Rs. 54,493 against Rs. 33,966 in the previous year.

EXPENDITURE ON DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT.

The expenditure from the funds accumulated for the replacements and renewal of plant amounted to Rs. 97,548 which included Rs. 16,348, the balance of the cost of the new steel gates for the 61feet entrance Prince's Dock, referred to in para. 90 of last year's report. The other items were for the most part, ordinary renewals to plant, The Steam Tug "Prince's" was thoroughly overhauled and being obsolete and insufficient in power for towing the large vessels now visiting the port, it was decided to adapt her as a water boat and to obtain a powerful new tug with salvage and fire pumps for general service in towing vessels in the Harbour. The alterations to the "Princess" have been completed and the new tug is under supply from England.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

The expenditure on Capital Account was estimated at Rs. 10,03195 and actually amounted to Rs. 8,89,136. The outlay fell short of the estimates owing to works having to be deferred to prevent interference with traffic during the busy season, to delay in the progress with the extension of the Railway sidings for want of materials indented for from England and delay in adjusting the cost of the Foot-bridge erected by the G. I. P. at Muejid Station of which the Board are to pay half.

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATION AT THE DOCKS.

Projects were sanctioned during the year for an enlargement of the Prince's Dock premises by extension on the north and for an extensive addition to the Railway siding accommodation in both Docks. The former work estimated to cost Rs. 39,073 provides for including within dock limits, the vacant area west of Malet Bunder wharf up to Malet Road. The area measures 20,775 square yards and will be connected by sidings direct with the G. I. P. Goods yard affording valuable space for dealing with rail-borne export and other cargo. The actual commencement of the necessary alterations to carry out this work was deferred to avoid interference with the traffic during the busy season when large quantities of produce were being shipped. The other scheme provides for a total length of additional sidings of 8,500 feet placing the sheds on the west wharf of the Prince's Dock in direct communication with the Railway Goods yard and linking up the connection with the Victoria Dock sidings to which Docks also the sidings carrying the rail-borne cargo sped and the north and middle Jetty sheds are to be duplicated to facilitate the removal of empties, &c. The Jetty shed sidings are further to be supplied with 18 feet turn-tables to carry locomotives and provided with hydraulic capstans for shunting purposes. The work was in progress during the year, 2,700 lineal feet of line was laid with materials obtained locally, the remainder required including the new turn-tables being under supply from England. Two of the capstans were also erected. The only work during the year was Rs. 60,234 against the estimate of Rs. 1,06,20). A new shed 60 by 20 feet, was erected in the north-east corner of the Prince's Dock for the storage of dock gear, sweepings &c., to relieve the space in the regular transit sheds occupied for that purpose. The outlay during the year on the scheme for extending the shed accommodation in the Victoria Dock which has been in progress for some years, as described in last year's reports aggregated Rs. 1,00,000 which included the completion of the three-floored shed at berth No. 10-11, the north side floored shed at berth No. 2 (in progress) and the provision of additional cargo sheets for the upper floor of 5 of the completed upper storeyed sheds. In view of the ample shed accommodation provided in the design for the new dock, the Board do not propose to incur further expenditure at present on adding to the shed accommodation in the existing docks.

OTHER WORKS.

The work of deepening the south channel made further progress principally in the section off the Victoria Dock Harbour Wall and Carnac Bunder. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 90,791 raising the total outlay which has been incurred on this work since 1st April 1898 to Rs. 5,4,032. Tenders were received during the year for the new Engines to supplement the Hydraulic power for working the Dock cranes, gates, hoists &c. The Engines will be supplied during 1903-01. A centrally situated site for the erection of the new engine house was a point of great importance, and it was decided to reclaim for the purpose the Western End of the Carnac basin south of the Victoria Dock. The area to be reclaimed measures 0.637 sq. yds, and will incidentally effect a sanitary improvement, the shallow end of the basin being foul and offensive. Of this area 1,034 s

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

It must be one of the most difficult things in the world to walk about in the rustling robes of a cardinal without in some degree presenting to spectators a faminine aspect. The lace-bordered handkerchief hanging from the side pocket in the skirts, the red silk gloves, and the gaudy rings worn over them, the long train which falls from the middle of the body, and imparts a waist ven to barrel-formed masculineness—adorned with such things as these, how can a cardinal, much less the actor of a cardinal, look all of the man that he really is? But for at least two acts of The Cardinal, at the St. James's, Mr. E. S. Willard, adds to these signs of femininity to such a surprising extent that it is hard at times to separate the mind from the notion that Giovanni de Medici is being impersonated by a woman. During the whole of these two acts Mr. Willard wears the sweetest of smiles, and seldom ceases from spreading himself and his robes daintily out on a seat down stage, and arranging the the silken folds with hands that have little use for the third and fourth fingers. And when he is not in this afternoon-tea attitude, the gentle Giovanni is rustling lightly about the garden and the study of the Medici Palace, for all the world as if he were some vain lady who had paid an enormous price for a new silk gown, and was proud of the rich, swishing sound it made when she walked this way and that, and gave its train little backward semi-circular kicks, to make the road clear for the next strut forward.

But we get Mr. Willard himself right enough in the later acts of the play. The Cardinal has heard the confession of murder made by the enemy of his house, Andrea Strozzi, and given him absolution, on the eve of his (Strozzi's) departure for the war. In the meantime, the Cardinal's brother, Giuliano de Medeci, has been arrested for the crime, and is to be beheaded. Giovanni's lips are sealed. The execution is hourly expected. The agony of the Cardinal is at its deepest, when in there walks to him the blustering Strozzi, returned with fighting honours from the war—a great man now, and the pet of the Pope and the people. Strozzi had promised that if anyone else should be arrested for his crime, he would make a public confession and take the consequences. But now that he is loved by the people, and loves the girl who is betrothed to Giuliano, he has a mind to let the innocent suffer for his own sin. Then comes Mr. Willard's chance. His rich-toned appeal to Andrea Strozzi—an appeal charged at once with a divine calmness and a very human frenzy—is one of the most thrilling things the stage has presented since the same actor, as Cyrus Blenkarn in The Middleman, appealed to, and finally cursed, the rich man whose son had stolen the poor potter's daughter. From this moment—a lucky moment indeed for the fortunes of the play—Mr. Willard is himself in all his old strength, and we see no more the petticoats peeping from under the red robe.

The waistcoat of Mr. Stephen Phillip's blue serge lounge suit is just like other waistcoats. There is nothing at all remarkable in its appearance. There are the usual three pockets, and the customary horizontal wrinkles, and the black bone buttons are attached to the front with ordinary silk thread. To the eye that confines itself strictly to exterior observation, the garment in question carries with it no distinctive feature whatever and might just as easily belong to a Prime Minister as to a potman. But it is when we begin to pry into the pockets of the poet-dramatist's waistcoat (if we might take such a liberty without being suspected of felonious intent) that we observe where it differs from the ordinary. Mr. Stephen Philips's waistcoat is his brain's depot. It is where the poet stores his ideas until called for.

His ideas occurring at odd moments are committed to odd scraps of paper—torn, perhaps from the margin of a newspaper, or the unused corner of an envelope If you watch Mr. Stephen Phillips for any length of time—no matter whether he be rehearsing one of his plays or chatting with his friends upon an ordinary topic of the day—you will see him suddenly remove his interest from the proceedings for a brief space while he jots down something on one of these scraps of paper, and, rolling it over with his thumb and finger, stuffs it into a pocket of his waistcoat. So all higgledy-piggledy in this curious receptacle little pellets of poetry roll about among screws of philosophy and the edges of the newspapers at the poet dramatist's rooms suggest to the imaginative that some more than usually stupid silkworm has been mistaking these journals for mulberry leaves.

Mr. Stephen Phillips's hands—and pockets—are particularly full of work just now, and he might well say if he thought it expedient to do so. Who steals my waistcoat steals four or five poetical tragedies! (It has already been feared in these columns that the poet's waistcoat might one fateful day fall a victim to the thrift of some kindly housekeeperand get changed at the back door for a pot of geranium in its last lurid bloom, or a palm wearing a brave face over the knowledge or a hidden blight!) That waistcoat contains among other things, the finishing touches of a poetical tragedy which is inspired by the Civil War—a fitting inspiration for a dramatist of so much Independence—and which is to be produced by Mr. Willard at the St, James's Theatre a few weeks before the return of Mr. George Alexander and Old Heidelberg. It will be a strange experiment to make American or any other characters of the Civil War period talk to one another in poetry and curiosity is already alive as to how closely the metrical and imaginative methods of writing will mix with modern war.

In America at all events they have hit upon a title which has not been used before. But in doing so the inventor of it, the gentleman who composes Gossip for the "New York Dramatic News," has not been entirely sucessful for orignal as the title undoubtedly is, it is never likely to be used. Moreover it shows the N. Y. D. N. Gossiper to be under the impression that Stephen Pilllips is not a poetplaywright, but a poetical play; and that in a way is uncomplimentary to the author of Herod Ulysses, Paolo and Francesca and of other great works in embryo and waistcoat pockets. Here is the paragraph which reads so strangely to Mr. Stephen Phillips and his numerous friends: Stephen Phillips the new poetic tragedy for E. S. Willard, with scenes laid in the period of the Civil War is to have a production at the St. James's Theatre in November. A New York subscriber to M. A. P. writes to say that when he read this remarkable announcement he feared Mr. Stephen Phillips must have died and that Mr. Stephen Phillips was another sort of Chatterton play, without the suicide from poverty.

With rumours of the possible revival of a Nicholas Nickleby play at one of the newest of London's many new theatres comes the intimation of the death of Mrs. Jean Margaret Davenport Lauder who at one time was supposed to have been the original infant phenomenon of the famous Vincent Crummles. Born in Wolverhampton in 1829, though not, from infancy, as in the case of the extraordinary Miss Ninetta Crummles, put upon an unlimited allowance of gin-and-water . . . to prevent her growing tall, the deceased actress, at the age of eight, made her first appearance on the stage in the character of Little Pickle in The Spoiled Child. This was at the Richmond Theatre, of which her father, John Donald, originally a lawyer, was then manager; and it was here that Dickens was supposed have made acquain ance of the girl's precocity, and to have heard from the lips of her proud father a tale of admiration similar in its extravagance to those so often told to poor Nicholas Nickleby by Crummles.

At the age of thirty-one, the Infant Phenomenon retired from the stage, and became the wife of Colonel (afterwards Brigadier-General) Frederick W. Lauder. But this proved only a move from the tragedy of fiction to the tragedy of real life; for in a couple of years her gallant husband died at Paw Paw of congestion of the brain having been severely wounded at Edward's Ferry. Mrs Lauder made her last public appearance before her marriage in San Fracisco, and this brought to an end (so far) a professional career which was marked throughout with success in all the cities where it was followed, including London, where she was a great favourite at the Olympic, and New York where she starred at most of the theatres then in existence.

"The Gaekwar of Baroda is paying a visit to Bournemouth," says the "Overland Mail." It might be worth the while of the India Office to investigate the credentials of the gentleman who appears to be posing as one of the leading Indian Chiefs. His Highness the Gaekwar arrived in Lahore last week from Kashmir, where he has been staying for some days.

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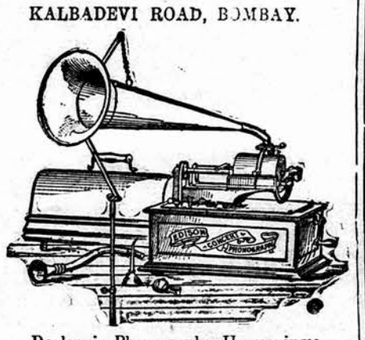

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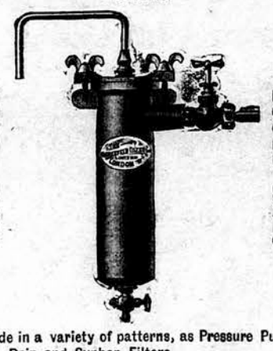

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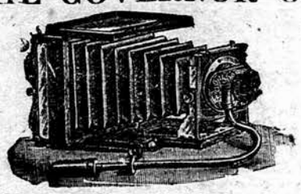

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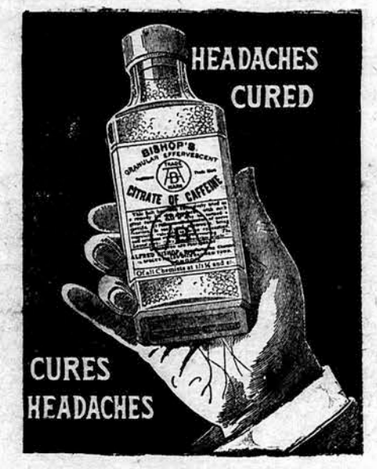

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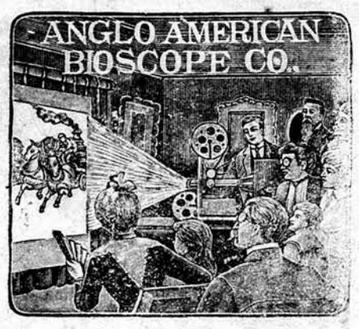

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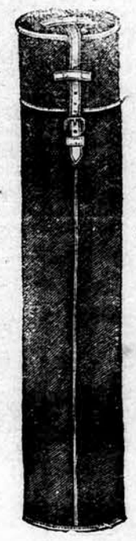

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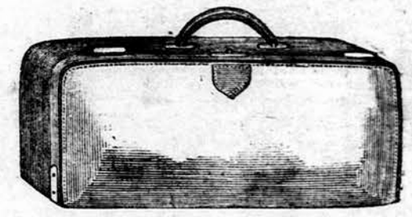

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